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Right Wins A Landslide In France

Confrontation Looms Between Cabinet and Socialist President

By William Drozdzak

PARIS — France embarked on a new era of divided government on Sunday as a coalition of conservative parties prepared to challenge the Socialist president, François Mitterrand, after winning the largest legislative majority in the nation's modern history.

In the final round of general elections, the political alliance headed by the Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and a former president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, capitalized on voter dismay with high unemployment and corruption scandals to complete a devastating rout of the ruling Socialists.

The mainstream right parties appeared likely to win between 463 and 482 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly. The Socialists seemed likely to win 68 to 85 seats, a stunning decline from their previous total of 270.

After their poor showing in last Sunday's first round, the Socialists urged voters to reconsider their abandonment of the left.

Mr. Fabius said that in opposition, the left "must regain contact with those who once had faith in it" and "must speak its natural language of social justice."

Mr. Chirac, whose party will become the biggest party in the legislature, reassured voters that the conservatives will govern with moderation and will not seek to punish its political enemies.

Mr. Chirac's ally for the Republic was expected to have 243 to 261 seats and the center-right Union for French Democracy to 213 to 215. Allied rightists won 6 to 7 seats.

"You have expressed your rejection of socialism but above all you wanted another change."

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Rocard Loses Seat, Lang Is Re-elected

PARIS — Among the Socialist leaders who were turned out of the National Assembly on Sunday by French voters were Michel Rocard, a former prime minister and one of the leading candidates to succeed President François Mitterrand in 1995; Lionel Jospin, a former Socialist Party leader and former education minister; Roland Dumas, the foreign minister; and Dominique Strauss-Kahn, minister of industry and foreign trade.

Among the survivors were Jack Lang, the minister of culture and education; Laurent Fabius, Socialist Party chairman and a former prime minister; Bernard Tapie, the wealthy businessman turned politician, and Pierre Bergé, the outgoing prime minister.

Yeltsin Survives Impeachment Attempt; He Vows to Go Ahead With Referendum

By Michael Dobbs

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin on Sunday survived a determined attempt to remove him from office by the conservative-dominated parliament less than two years after he became the first popularly elected leader in Russian history.

"The Communist coup has not succeeded," a jubilant Mr. Yeltsin told thousands of cheering supporters outside the Kremlin, minutes after the result of the vote in the Congress of People's Deputies was announced inside. "The people have won, democracy has won, young Russia has won."

A total of 617 deputies voted in favor of the impeachment motion, 72 votes short of the required two-thirds majority of the 1,033 members of the Congress. Only 268 deputies voted against Mr. Yeltsin's removal from office, a record.

In the ethnic republic of Bashkortostan, there is little sympathy for Yeltsin. Page 4.

Earlier Sunday, the deputies overwhelmingly rejected a compromise drafted overnight by Mr. Yeltsin and the parliamentary speaker,

Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, that proposed to hold early elections for both the president and parliament in November.

After they had voted overwhelmingly to return to the issue of his impeachment, Mr. Yeltsin had stormed out of the Kremlin to address a rally of 60,000 supporters from a makeshift podium beneath the multicolored domes of St. Basil's Cathedral. Punching his fist in the air and flashing V-for-victory signs, he said he would ignore the result of the vote by the Congress and push ahead with a nationwide referendum on April 25 to decide his fate.

"I submit to the will of the people," Mr. Yeltsin declared, visibly buoyed by the cheers of the crowd and recovering the jaunty confidence that had seemed to desert him in recent days. It was not up to the Congress, he added, "to decide the fate of the people."

The failure of conservatives to muster enough votes to topple Mr. Yeltsin leaves the president and parliament locked in an apparent stalemate over how to resolve Russia's political crisis.

Deputies also voted, 558 to 339, to reject a motion calling for the dismissal of Mr. Khasbulatov, who is widely regarded as Mr. Yeltsin's most prominent political opponent.

The attempt to dismiss Mr. Yeltsin, 62, whose five-year mandate is not due to expire

until June 1996, capped the most dramatic week in Kremlin politics since the failure of a hard-line Communist coup in August 1991. It followed a series of political reversals for Mr. Yeltsin, whose once formidable authority has been sapped by a constitutional conflict with parliament and the vast economic problems associated with the transition from communism to capitalism.

The move to get rid of both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Khasbulatov followed an agreement overnight between the two men that would have led to the replacement of the present all-powerful Congress with a Western-style two-chamber parliament. Angered by a deal that had been made above their heads, the deputies refused to vote themselves out of office, despite a promise that they would receive their salaries until their mandates officially expired in 1995.

The parliamentary revolt against Mr. Yeltsin followed a week of bruising political battles and some stunning rhetorical U-turns that left even his supporters bewildered and confused. On Wednesday, Mr. Yeltsin abandoned an attempt to assume emergency powers after the Constitutional Court ruled against him and parliament threatened him with impeachment. On Sunday morning, he even seemed to be abandoning the idea of an early referendum, the key element in his strategy of appealing directly to the people over the heads of the deputies.

"Yeltsin changes his mind all the time," said Viktor Golushko, an opposition deputy from central Russia. "He says one thing one day, and a quite different thing the next. It is impossible to believe him."

Yeltsin aides attributed his sudden shifts to the enormous psychological strain posed by the struggle with Congress to the death of his mother and to a desire to show the country that he sincerely wanted a compromise with his political opponents.

"The president wants to appear both as the leader of reforms and a political arbiter," said Gennadi E. Burbulis, a Yeltsin confidant and former presidential chief of staff. "He is a human being like anyone else and he makes mistakes. Since the whole world is watching

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Boris N. Yeltsin acknowledging cheers from a crowd of about 60,000 supporters in Moscow on Sunday. At right is former State Secretary Gennadi E. Burbulis, a Yeltsin adviser.

60,000 Rally in Moscow in Defense of Reforms

By Margaret Shapiro

MOSCOW — When hard-line Communists staged their ill-fated coup in 1991 and the Russian people faced down tanks and threats, Misha Dayev was stuck in the United States, forced simply to watch the action on television.

So when hard-liners in Russia's Congress of People's Deputies unleashed their legislative assault on President Boris N. Yeltsin this weekend, promising to impeach him and turn back his democratic and free-market reforms, Mr. Dayev took to the streets, joining thousands of others clanking Russian flags and pro-Yeltsin signs outside the Kremlin on Sunday.

"I missed my chance then," said Mr. Dayev, 26. "I'm not going to miss this one now. I'm proud to be here."

Communists also demonstrated in Moscow on Sunday, parading under red hammers and sickles and signs that denounced Mr. Yeltsin as a traitor and a dupe of the United States whose free-market changes have hurt them and ruined the country.

Many carried photographs of Stalin and signs declaring, "No to capitalism." But their numbers were scanty in comparison to the crowd of about 60,000 that surged onto the cobblestoned expanse between the Kremlin and the decaying modern Rossiya Hotel, and then resolved to stand there all day in defiance of the Congress and its impeachment threats.

In fact, this was the biggest demonstration of any kind in Moscow since the days following the 1991 coup. These people were celebrating the dawn of a new democratic era, a victory over totalitarian methods and generations of ingrained fear, even as they mourned the death of three young men killed during the coup attempt. On Sunday, they were massing under

the onion-shaped domes of St. Basil's to defend and bolster the man who more than any other is the symbol of Russia's continuing democracy and its often-difficult reforms.

They cheered Mr. Yeltsin's every word and feisty gesture and victory sign. They told him God was watching over him. And they denounced his foes, the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and the chief judge of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin.

"Of course it is difficult living now, everything is so expensive and changing all the time," said Nina Semonova, 59, a pensioner, who was close to tears as she watched Mr. Yeltsin stride by to address the crowd from a flatbed truck.

"But it is worth it if in the end we finally

have a normal country, with normal lives, like you have in America," she said. "That is what Yeltsin is trying to do and we support him."

Democratic forces have had a hard time in the 20 months since the coup. Economic changes that looked good on paper cut hard in reality, leaving much of the country impoverished and with no obviously correct political path to follow.

Democratic groups have bickered, kept their distance from the unpredictable Mr. Yeltsin at times, been unable to muster interest from a public simply trying to cope.

But the current Congress and the threat to Mr. Yeltsin changed all that. So on Sunday, everyone from Yegor T. Gaidar, the reformist prime minister whom Mr. Yeltsin was forced by conservatives to dismiss, to the human rights activist Yelena G. Bonner and the business-

man-turned-politician Konstantin Borovoi turned out to give support.

Italy's Plot Thickens as Investigators Name Andreotti

By Alan Cowell

ROME — If only a half or even a quarter of the allegations against him are true, Italy's leaders in the last few decades have lived in a twilight world with a B-movie plot that would have been faintly bizarre even if it had been restricted to a movie set.

Consider some of the seams that have emerged from the 13-month investigation into political corruption known as "mani pulite" ("clean hands").

The World Cup soccer tournament comes to Italy, arguably a great national honor. But when the contracts are awarded for the stadiums they immediately become arenas of corruption, with construction companies paying bribes to politicians.

As a land that has often boasted an increasingly plausible empathy for the Third World, Italy draws up a foreign aid budget. But of the funds sent from Rome for contracts to build highways for the poor in Bangladesh or Ethiopia, a little sticks to the fingers on the politicians and officials administering the program in Rome.

An earthquake strikes south-central Italy and more than 2,700 people die. Reconstruction becomes a free-for-all of diverted funds.

All that, some veterans of Italy's politics will argue, is no more than was expected or assumed by the country's 57 million people, many of whom drew some sustenance or other from the

wellsprings of illicit earnings controlled by the political bosses.

In a land where traffic lights, one-way street signs, the income tax laws and even the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church are viewed more as a challenge than as binding instructions, it might have been foreseen that corners would be smoothed, obstacles circumvented, advantage taken where it was offered.

But, with disclosures culminating this week-end in the still unsubstantiated charge that Giulio Andreotti, a former prime minister, associated with the Mafia, the plot has moved from B movie to "The Godfather."

The mob needs a favor? Call the connection in city hall. The politician needs the vote? Call the mob.

But this is not a movie, and it is not city hall.

It is the land that calls itself the industrialized world's fifth largest economy, that helped found the European Community and prided itself on a rise from wartime ruin to postwar riches, rooted in energy and inventiveness and competitiveness. Now, for some Italians, the bubble has burst.

"There's a moral crumbling that starts at the top and has spread to the very bottom," said Franca Rame, an actress whose satirical monologues drew enthusiastic crowds.

Mr. Andreotti was and is far more than a player in the byzantine world of Italian politics. Before his demise after elections last year, he was one of the world's longest-serving officeholders, a central player on Europe's postwar

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U.S. Reaffirms Its Support for Russian Leader

Reversers

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Sunday that the nuclear threat of the Cold War could return if Boris N. Yeltsin fell, and he reaffirmed U.S. support for the embattled Russian president.

"If Yeltsin is overturned," he said, "the stakes are just enormous." He was speaking on U.S. television hours before Mr. Yeltsin survived a vote to impeach him in the former Soviet republic's hard-line-dominated Congress of People's Deputies.

"We have a possibility of a revival of a nuclear threat, we have a possibility of increased defense budgets, the lack of market opportunities, and we just have a new threat to the United States as a whole," Mr. Christopher said outlining reasons for increased U.S. aid to Russia.

He also said plans for the April 3-4 summit talks in Vancouver between Mr. Yeltsin and President Bill Clinton remained unchanged despite the crisis in Moscow.

"We're getting closer to that date," Mr. Christopher said. "It takes a lot of planning for a summit, so we're looking forward to going to Vancouver and I suppose in a sense our bags are packed."

Mr. Christopher reiterated the U.S. position that Mr. Yeltsin remained the best person to lead Russia. "We're interested in democracy and market reform in Russia," he said, "and at the present time by far the best exponent of that is President Boris Yeltsin."

Kiosk

Murdoch Moves To Buy N.Y. Post

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Rupert Murdoch has signed an agreement with Abraham Hirschfeld, publisher of the embattled New York Post, to transfer the newspaper to a subsidiary of Mr. Murdoch's News Corp., the company said on Sunday.

It said the two men will apply jointly to a New York bankruptcy court Monday to terminate Mr. Hirschfeld's management agreement at the 192-year-old newspaper — which Mr. Murdoch owned from 1977-88 but had to sell because of federal regulations prohibiting ownership of newspapers and television stations in the same market.

General News

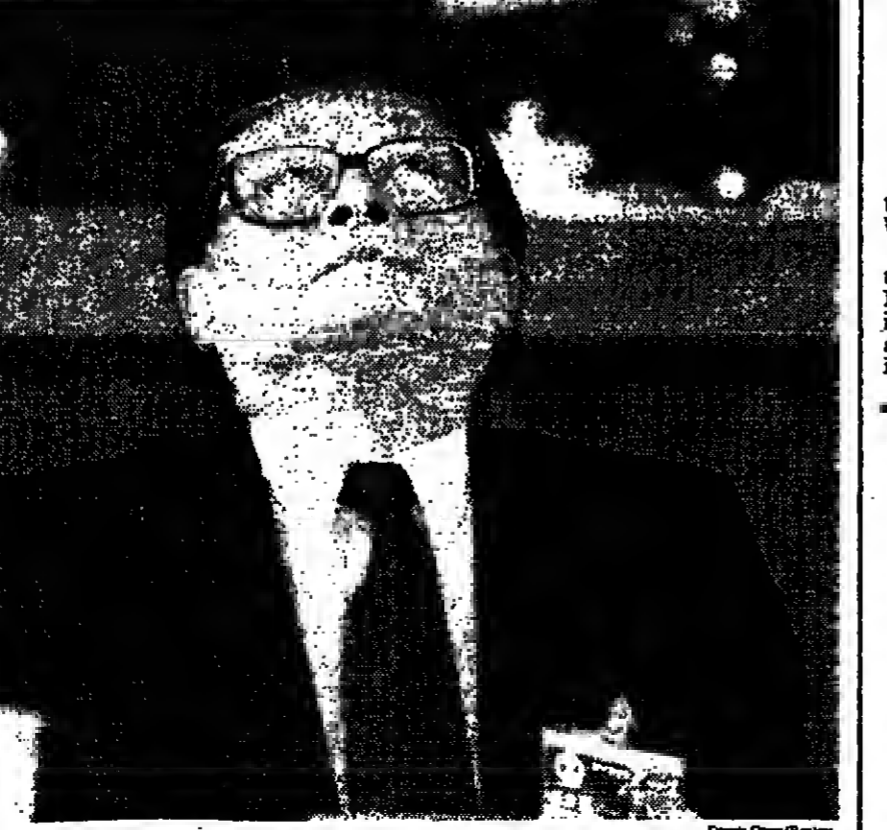
A letter tied to suspects in N.Y. bombing blames U.S. actions in Mideast. Page 3.

Business/Finance

The slump has imperiled strong gains in world trade. Page 7.

U.S. machine tool orders powered ahead in February. Page 7.

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THINGS ARE LOOKING UP — President Jiang Zemin gazing upward Sunday at voting totals in the re-election of Prime Minister Li Peng during the National Peoples' Congress. Page 4.

U.S. and EC Weigh a Time-Out on Trade

By Tom Redburn and Tom Buerkle

PARIS — It is not a particularly auspicious time for the European Community and the United States to be thinking about a trade war.

As Mickey Kantor, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, opens two days of talks in Brussels on Monday with the EC's Sir Leon Brittan, Europe is divided and depressed while the new Clinton administration remains fuzzy and undecided on its trade strategy.

With recession spreading across the Continent, Germany is fearful that the new French government might be tempted to retreat into protectionism in an effort to shelter its farmers and save factory jobs. In Washington, meanwhile, trade policy is up for grabs as competing camps contend for the upper hand.

"The Clinton trade people were not prepared on taking office, so what we are seeing is a process of no-the-job training," said Michael Aho, director of economic studies at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. "The Europeans are not in much better shape.

though. They seem only able to agree to disagree, but not on anything positive they should do together."

Perhaps that is why, after sending early volleys of accusations of unfair trade practices across the Atlantic like so many powerful tennis shots, the United States is considering a time-out. Washington and Brussels are preparing to discuss their differences now knowing they cannot be expected to be resolved quickly.

"It is time we stopped talking about each other."

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American Pop Culture Wilts in Europe

By William E. Schmidt

BONN — When he was younger, said Peter Schild, a 25-year-old university student here, he and his friends would often buy things just because they were American, from athletic shoes and music cassettes to movie tickets and blue jeans. As far as he was concerned, America's icons and heroes were Europe's too, part of a common cultural matrix reinforced by imports of U.S. television shows and the latest Hollywood movies.

Now, like many his age, Mr. Schild says he is looking increasingly to the countries around him for his cultural signals.

"I like America still, but now I want to know I am more interested in Europe, including European music and films," he said. "Perhaps I've just seen too much of American culture that I take it for granted, but it's Europe that seems new and exciting to me now."

Among young people themselves, and also among advertisers, broadcasters and sociologists, there is a growing sense in Western Europe that U.S. hegemony over pop culture is being challenged, for the first time in decades, by the emergence of a European consciousness among the young, reflected in a separate sense of music and fashion and even style.

Beyond rock, there is rave and now techno, dance music with a kind of electronic beat that is hot across the Continent but virtually unknown in the United States. The subversive energy of urban U.S. rap has been absorbed by Europe but reconstructed by local artists, including immigrant communities like the Senegalese in France, whose lyrics and rhythms reflect their own lives and concerns.

And while teenagers across the Continent were familiar with REM, the U.S. band, the music that most young Europeans talk about — depending on where they live — more often involves groups like Germany's Fantasia.

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# Q & A: Albanian Fears in Serbia's Kosovo Region

*Amid mounting uncertainties in the Balkans, Albania's deputy foreign minister, Arian Starova, spoke to the IHT's Joseph Fichetti about fears that the fighting in Bosnia will spill over into Kosovo, the part of Serbia bordering on Albania.*

**Q.** Reports from Kosovo speak of strong tensions between the Albanians who make up three-quarters of the population there and the local Serbian authorities. What is the situation on the ground?  
**A.** Right now ethnic cleansing has started. Of course, this phrase is used to describe even worse abuses in Bosnia, but the Serbs have the same goal in daily life in Kosovo. More than 2 million Albanians have lived there for centuries, but now there are no elementary schools teaching in Albanian. Albanians are being pushed out of their jobs and their homes. New settlers — Serbians — are being brought in. Beatings are an everyday occurrence, and there are killings. While the Serbs in Belgrade are telling the world that they are working to end the conflict in Bosnia, they are doing just the opposite in Kosovo.

**Q.** Montenegro, Serbia's ally, called the other day for an overall solution to the former Yugoslavia. What form could that take?  
**A.** I can't imagine. If we had one, we would have tried it. I think probably it is

going to take many more plans for the different parts of the former Yugoslavia. So far, the international community is failing to solve even the problem of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Now if trouble spreads to more regions, it will be even harder to find a solution.

**Q.** Is the Vance-Owen plan the right approach in Bosnia and perhaps elsewhere and even perhaps a first step toward stabilizing all of former Yugoslavia?  
**A.** I can't comment in detail because I'm not sure I know what's in the plan. Do you? At least it has got the parties talking. But even if there is an agreement, it will have to be enforced with international troops because there will be so many local flare-ups. Success under these conditions would have a tangible positive impact on the whole region, but even then Kosovo could still become another Bosnia, on a much, much worse scale.

**Q.** I think that the international community should listen to the calls from the local leaders in Kosovo and by my own government and take steps before there is a real war in Kosovo, including the deployment of peacekeeping forces, perhaps including NATO.  
**A.** That smells of history to me. It is an artificial claim. Kosovo was annexed to Serbia.

**Q.** Do you attach much importance to the warnings not to start fighting in Kosovo that both the Bush administration and the Clinton administration have sent to the Serbian leadership?  
**A.** It is a great help to the efforts aimed at solving the Yugoslav crisis by calming it.

**Q.** But is the American warning credible in Belgrade?  
**A.** I think that the Americans can do what Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton said they would do — prevent the war from spreading. I can't speculate about the detailed options they have.

**Q.** Are you worried that Albania could be sucked into a war if fighting breaks out in Kosovo?  
**A.** It's well known that Albania is not equipped militarily to fight a war with Serbia. So we're trying to provide for our defense in other ways. We've started developing cooperation with NATO and the recent trip to my country by the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, was a promising sign and perhaps a guarantee for the future. And we are hoping for bilateral cooperation with some NATO members, including the United States, of course, Italy and Germany, and Turkey and perhaps even Greece. For the moment, the scale of any help is small. For

example, we have 50 officers in Turkey for training.

**Q.** Is it possible to envisage a cold-blooded option that might save lives: a partition of Kosovo that gave most of the land to the Albanians there but gave Serbs part of the north containing their historic places, and, of course, the mineral wealth?  
**A.** I don't even want to discuss a division with no basis in history. In any case, the first thing we need is full respect for the elementary human rights of Albanians in Serbia — an end to the persecution. Then we can put the core issue on the table: the status of Kosovo. And you can be sure that we will have lots of ideas then.

**Q.** I think that I hear a new nuance in your comments suggesting greater public openness in Albania toward possible negotiations. What formulas interest your government for the future of Kosovo?  
**A.** There are many ideas around and we have to consider all of them. What about until Belgrade took it away? What about a broader autonomy under international supervision? There are ideas of union between Kosovo and Albania, but we think that is full of dangers for stability in the region. There are ideas of an independent republic. But Kosovo's Albanians have developed their own political leadership and they will want their own views respected about self-determination.

## Aided by Heavy Snow, Shaky Truce Appears To Take Hold in Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BELGRADE** — A cease-fire between the three sides in the 11-month civil war in Bosnia appeared to be holding Sunday.

The Bosnian Serb army commander, General Ratko Mladic, and the commanders of the two other warring factions in Bosnia, Muslims and Croats, agreed Friday to a cease-fire from midday Sunday, and it appeared to be holding by late afternoon.

An official at the UN Protection Force headquarters at Kiseljak in central Bosnia said that three hours into the cease-fire only one violation had been reported, some shells landing at the airport at Tuzla, in northern Bosnia at noon. Belgrade radio also said all was quiet.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Sunday that the United States would begin consulting with its allies about lifting an arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims if the Bosnian Serbs did not soon sign a peace accord. Mr. Christopher also held out the possibility of changing the agreement, which has been signed by the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government and the Croats.

The cease-fire followed two of the quietest days of the war, slightly raising hopes that it might stick, unlike previous truces. Bad weather may also have helped. Snowfall abated Sunday in Sarajevo after 60 hours, and much of Bosnia was a meter deep in snow. Radio Sarajevo reported that three people were killed and five wounded in the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, just five minutes before the cease-fire came into force, when three mortar rounds landed in the city center.

Hopes for the truce had dimmed Saturday when the Bosnian Serbs broke General Mladic's promise of safe passage for a convoy of food and medicine for Srebrenica. But the long-delayed United Nations aid convoy of 20 Danish and Swedish trucks arrived in Srebrenica on Sunday.

The situation in Srebrenica, a town of 9,000 inhabitants packed with about 50,000 refugees, was reported to be deteriorating as heavy snow and cold were added to starvation and disease.

Louis Gentile, an official of the UN High Commissioner for Ref-

ugees, reported from Srebrenica on Sunday that several thousand people were in urgent need of medical care and special feeding. Speaking by radio, he said 700 refugees were packed into one school, sleeping 70 to 80 to a room with no window panes or plastic to keep out the cold.

Earlier Sunday about 50 Serbs were evacuated from Tuzla under an agreement with Bosnian Serb forces that provides for Muslims to be brought out of besieged towns. The Serbs, mostly from outside Bosnia, were escorted by British troops and handed over to Serbian authorities.

Vice President Al Gore buttressed Mr. Christopher's comment on the arms embargo, saying that persuading the United Nations to lift the ban was one option the United States could pursue if the Serbs refuse to sign.

Newsweek magazine reported that the White House had asked the Pentagon to step up planning for possible air strikes against Serbian forces to induce Serbian leaders to sign the peace plan.

Bosnian officials have called for relaxation of the embargo so that besieged Muslims can defend themselves against attacking Serbs. But U.S. allies have strongly opposed such a move.

"If the Serbs don't soon sign, we'll be consulting with our allies on the possibility of lifting the arms embargo," Mr. Christopher said on CBS television. He said that process could begin "very early in the next few days."

The Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, returning from talks in New York where he reluctantly signed an international peace plan, said he did so because he saw no alternative.

The plan "is indeed a very bad one, but other plans are even worse," he said in Zagreb, Croatia.

But he said he would withdraw his signature if the Bosnian Serbs, the only holdouts, did not agree to the plan in 10 to 15 days. The Bosnian Serbs are to debate their stance at a parliament session later this week.

The military commanders of the warring Serbian, Muslim and Croat factions are due to meet on April 6 to discuss demilitarization, if the cease-fire holds until then. (Reuters, AP)



Muslim women giving victory sign on Sunday as about 50 Serbs were evacuated from Tuzla.

## For Bosnia, NATO's Armor

By John Lancaster

Washington Post Service

**STUTTGART** — If a peace accord is reached in Bosnia-Herzegovina, NATO's preliminary plans call for sending 64,000 peacekeeping troops, mostly mechanized infantry units augmented with a smattering of tanks, according to Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, the senior NATO commander for Southern Europe.

"Initial thinking tells me we're talking about mechanized troops, but not real heavy, although you would want some armor to be credible," Admiral Boorda said in an interview last week at U.S. European Command headquarters here.

His comments suggest that planning for a peacekeeping mission to Bosnia is further along than Pentagon officials have been willing to acknowledge. But he also indicated that the question of how and when those forces might be deployed was far from settled.

Admiral Boorda said he concurred with the view of Defense Secretary Les Aspin that U.S. and

other NATO troops should not be deployed to Bosnia without clear evidence that the Serbs, Muslims and Croats are committed to the settlement.

"It's been the U.S. position that we would like to be sure that the parties are serious about implementation," he said. "We ought to see some evidence of that prior to putting troops on the ground."

Such evidence, he said, would consist of the "declaring of forces" — by strength and location — and "disengagement," or a credible cease-fire.

"If we saw that for a period of some time, I would see that as some measure of sincerity," he said.

U.S. officials have said publicly that any peacekeeping force in Bosnia almost certainly would be drawn from NATO but cautioned that no decisions had been made about its makeup or the number of U.S. troops. But U.S. officers here said work on those decisions was under way.

One U.S. officer said discussions had already begun to address the question of rules of engagement for the peacekeeping troops, in addition to force structure and command responsibility. The planning is being done at NATO headquarters in Brussels, he said.

He declined to estimate the number of U.S. troops that might be involved, saying that it would depend on the numbers sent by other NATO countries.

Another officer at the U.S. European Command here said he had heard talk of "everything from 5,000 to a corps" of roughly 30,000 U.S. troops possibly participating.

The officer said planners were proceeding on the assumption that the U.S. forces would come exclusively from Europe.

Admiral Boorda also said it would be important that policymakers decide how NATO troops would get out of the former Yugoslavia before they are sent there.

"We need to have an understanding as we go in," he said, "what would cause us to leave, either success or failure."

## Guerrillas Blow Up New Prison In Germany

**BONN** — German urban guerrillas, striking after a two-year lull, have blown up a new prison.

"Freedom for all political prisoners," the Red Army Faction said in a letter claiming responsibility for the bombing Saturday of the prison near Darmstadt, south of Frankfurt.

The Heise state crime office said the group's logo of a Kalashnikov sub-machine gun superimposed on a five-point star, was found in a getaway car by the police hours after the attack and released by the authorities on Sunday.

The Heise state crime office said that four guerrillas had used about 200 kilograms (440 pounds) of explosives to bomb four empty cell blocks and the administrative building of the prison, which was to have been inaugurated Thursday.

The attackers, masked and carrying guns, overpowered eleven guards, tied them up and drove them in a van to a nearby forest before setting the bombs off in the prison, the statement said.

The authorities, turning to the public for help, issued descriptions of three men and one woman in their late 20s or early 30s suspected of carrying out the attack. Three ladders used to scale the prison walls were also described.

The explosions caused damage totaling 100 million Deutsche marks (\$60 million) to the 250-million DM prison.

The walls were intact but major supporting pillars in the steel and concrete buildings were destroyed as well as a high-technology command center, local news reports said.

The letter claiming responsibility for the attack said that the prison in Weierstadt near Darmstadt, was "a model for Europe with its technological perfection in isolating and separating imprisoned people."

Bernd Schimdtner, intelligence services coordinator in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's office, said the incident showed that the threat from the Red Army Faction had not ceased, and that the hunt for its hard-core members, believed to number about 20, must be intensified.

Politicians have recently been preoccupied with confronting a wave of far-right violence against foreigners, which has hurt Germany's image in the world.

The most recent Red Army Faction attack before the bombing of the prison was the April 1991 sniper murder of Deputy Robert Kennedy in the Washington suburb of Arlington, the agency in charge of privatizing or liquidating East German enterprises.

The guerrilla group, rooted in the 1960s student revolt, waged a campaign of assassinations and kidnappings against West German politicians, industrialists and military leaders in the 1970s.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 56 Killed in Korean Train Crash

**SEOUL (Reuters)** — At least 56 passengers were killed and 110 were injured Sunday when an express train derailed near Pusan, South Korea's second city, the Korea Broadcasting System said.

Police said four out of eight coaches derailed and turned over shortly before the train, with about 700 passengers on board, arrived at Pusan on the southeast coast. Television pictures showed some of the derailed coaches crumpled like paper.

A rescue team using bulldozers searched the wreckage for the coaches for possible survivors. Rescue operations were hampered by darkness and rain. "We are still trying to get those trapped people out," a railroad official in Pusan said. "We can't confirm the number of deaths now."

### Israel Bars Entry From Gaza Strip

**JERUSALEM (AP)** — Israel announced Sunday that it was sealing off the occupied Gaza Strip following a day of Arab knife attacks on Jews and retaliatory attacks by Israelis.

An Israeli was stabbed to death in a settlement in Gaza, the army and residents said. In Jerusalem, an Arab allegedly stabbed an Israeli jogger; the police said that a Jewish youth later stabbed an Arab in the leg.

The latest in a wave of renewed Arab-Israeli violence prompted an open-ended ban on Gazans' entering Israel. The ban will prevent about 30,000 Palestinians from getting to their workplaces.

### Bonn Predicts Accord on Deportees

**WARSAW (AP)** — Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters of Germany said Sunday an agreement with Poland on returning illegal immigrants is likely within two months but will not require deportation of those who reach Germany before the country's tighter law on asylum-seekers takes effect.

Mr. Seiters spoke after talks with his Polish counterpart, Andrzej Milczanowski, on the issue of asylum-seekers from other countries who enter Germany through Poland. Poland has said it does not have the resources to prevent illegal border crossings or to handle the thousands who might be deported to Poland under the new German law.

Mr. Seiters stressed that a 1991 agreement abolishing the visa requirement for Polish tourists in Germany obliged Poland to accept all illegal immigrants who used Poland as the point of entry to Germany. But he said that Germany understood Poland's concerns and that deportations would be limited initially. He also said financial and administrative help would be provided.

### 20,000 Rally for Peace in Ireland

**DUBLIN (NYT)** — An estimated 20,000 people on Sunday continued public demonstrations in favor of peace in Northern Ireland and against the Irish Republican Army, whose bombs had killed two boys in Warrington, England, eight days earlier.

A week of demonstrations has been the largest and most intense public expression of anger at the IRA — the guerrilla group trying west Northern Ireland from British rule and unite it with the Irish Republic — since the 1970s. Protesters carried banners demanding that politicians work harder for a peaceful settlement of the sectarian, Protestant-Catholic civil war.

Since the boys were killed, Protestant paramilitary personnel in the north have killed six Catholics, including an acknowledged IRA member, and that violence has also been condemned. Sunday's rally was held outside the General Post Office, a symbolic temple for the IRA because it is the site of the 1916 Easter Rising against colonial Britain.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

When the European Community dropped most frontier controls on Jan. 1, Denmark put up special mail boxes on its frontier with Germany, with signposts and forms. Spot checks by mobile teams of customs officers were introduced to replace conventional controls. Defying public expectations of wide abuse, customs authorities report considerably increased revenue from declarations of imported goods. (Reuters)

More than 300,000 people joined weekend festivities in Asturyp to mark the designation of the city as the 1993 Cultural Capital of Europe. Bands from as far away as Madagascar and the Caribbean joined in a parade in the port. Restoration work has been done around the city, including the century-old train station and the Rubens painting, "The Raising of the Cross." (AP)

**This Week's Holidays**  
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:  
MONDAY: Central African Republic, Madagascar, Taiwan.  
WEDNESDAY: Malta, Nepal.  
THURSDAY: Burma, India, Iran, Nepal, San Marino.  
FRIDAY: Iraq.  
SATURDAY: Guinea.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## France Joins Airdrop Effort Over Muslim Towns in Bosnia

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — France has become the first country to join the United States in air-dropping supplies to Muslim towns in eastern Bosnia, the U.S. European Command said Sunday.

A French C-160 cargo plane flew with four U.S. C-130 aircraft Saturday night to deliver 29.3 tons of food and 600 kilograms (1,320 pounds) of medical supplies

to Gorazde, a command statement said. But German planes remained grounded after warnings from Bosnian Serbs that all relief flights might be fired on if they joined the effort.

Two French C-160s are temporarily based near Frankfurt for Operation Provide Promise, as the airdrop mission is called.

Germany had planned to become the

first country to join the U.S. flights several days ago, but Bosnian Serbs protested to the United Nations. They are complain of German involvement in the region, blaming Bonn for pushing the European Community into early recognition of Croatia and Slovenia and thereby the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Serbs have also said that German military flights over the former Yugoslavia

would revive memories of Nazi bombings and occupation in World War II.

About 800 tons of food and 25 tons of medical supplies have been air-dropped in 28 missions since the operation began on Feb. 28.

Supplies have been provided by the United States, Britain, Turkey, Norway, the EC and the World Health Organization.

## Somali Warlords Agree on Interim Government

By Jennifer Parmelee

Washington Post Service

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia** — Somali leaders, vowing to trade "the logic of force for the ethic of dialogue," have agreed to establish an interim government to end the anarchy that has locked their country in a deadly cycle of famine and violence.

After 13 days of bargaining at a UN-sponsored peace conference here, 15 chiefs of Somalia's warring factions reached a compromise accord on Saturday to set up a three-

year period leading to elections. Somalia has been without a government since Mohammed Siad Barre, the country's longtime autocratic ruler, died in January 1991 amid an escalating civil war and widespread famine that led President George Bush to send troops last December.

The pact also commits Somali factions to "complete a simultaneous disarmament throughout the country" within 90 days, and it calls for multinational forces to impose an existing cease-fire by buttressing "strong and effective sanctions" against violators.

The agreement, which will be presented at a closing ceremony Monday, calls for establishment of a Transitional National Council, a quasi-legislative body that will be the country's supreme authority during the transition. It will appoint heads of departments to take the place of ministers, select a committee to draft a transitional charter and set up an independent judiciary, according to Laasana Kouyate, the United Nations' deputy special envoy to Somalia, who headed the UN delegation at the talks.

The council will oversee two other tiers of government, including autonomous councils for each of Somalia's 18 regions and those at the district, or local, level. The 74-seat council will draw three representatives from each of the 18 regions and one nominee from each of the 15 political factions. The capital, Mogadishu, will be awarded an extra five seats, including one for Mohammed Ali Mahdi, who considers himself the country's de facto president.

No timetable has been set for the establishment of the administration.

The new operation also marks the first time that the UN secretary-general has taken overall control of a peacekeeping force with specific orders to use all the force necessary to accomplish its mission under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, which permits the council to enforce its orders.

About 5,000 U.S. logistics troops are to take part in the new operation, with 2,000 U.S. soldiers held in reserve as a rapid strike force coasting in ships off the Somali coast. They will serve under the immediate command of a senior Turkish officer, Lieutenant General Cevik Bir.

The total cost is estimated at \$1.5

billion a year, or about half the UN's \$2.8 billion annual peacekeeping budget, with the United States paying 30.38 percent.

The new force will replace by May 1 the present U.S.-led multinational force. In addition to about 28,000 troops, it will also include 2,800 civilians who will take over the basic administration of a country that is without any functioning government.

The resolution, which the 15-nation Security Council adopted unanimously Friday, orders General Bir to complete the disarmament of Somalia's heavily armed factions begun by the Americans.

By saying it is acting under Chapter 7 of the Charter, the council has empowered the peacekeeping troops to use whatever force is needed to disarm Somali warlords who refuse to surrender their weapons and to ensure that relief supplies reach needy people.

This is the first time the United Nations has commanded a force with such a mandate.

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## POLITICAL NOTES

### Homosexuals Threaten Anti-Clinton Protest

WASHINGTON — Leaders of homosexual rights organizations have warned White House officials at a meeting that unless President Bill Clinton demonstrates stronger support for having homosexuals in the military, a gay and lesbian march on Washington next month would turn into an embarrassing protest.

The meeting came as organizations of homosexuals that provided enthusiastic support for Mr. Clinton in last year's campaign were threatening to withhold political and financial support.

Mr. Clinton touched off the latest furor over this issue in his news conference last week when, in response to a question, he said that he would not rule out restrictions on the deployment of homosexual soldiers — an assertion that he later said did not represent a change of heart.

Andrew E. Barrer, a major Democratic fund raiser and board member of the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, said: "We said that the march could either be a celebration or a protest that we're not getting equal treatment. There were some hurt feelings, but I don't think there was any anger."

David C. Wilhelm, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, met with party fund-raisers in New York on Thursday, and they told him they would stop collecting money until the president took action to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

Several representatives of the groups said White House officials blamed the press for the dispute over Mr. Clinton's position and reassured them that the president would not back away from his plan to overturn the ban. (NYT)

### Skidding In for Coon Supper: An Ally's Tale

WASHINGTON — One of the most important friendships in Washington today is the quiet alliance of three former Arkansas governors who all ended up working on Pennsylvania Avenue: President Clinton, Senator David H. Pryor and Senator Dale Bumpers.

There is a unique bond. It was forged on the rubber-chillins circuit of Arkansas politics, it survived their once reckless pursuit of a roasted raccoon and it thrives today with Mr. Bumpers and Mr. Pryor serving as Mr. Clinton's eyes and ears on the Senate floor.

But first, the raccoon story. As Mr. Bumpers, the official raconteur of the Bill, David and Dale club, tells it, every year Democrats in Gilbert, Arkansas, put on a raccoon supper that is compulsory for Arkansas politicians. But in January 1988, Arkansas was buried in a blizzard on Coon Supper day.

"Bill called me and said, 'Are you going to the Coon Supper?'" Mr. Bumpers recalled. "I said, 'Gosh, Bill, I don't think we can find.' He said, 'Well, I talked to the county judge and he says the road graders are out there scraping the snow off the runway so we can get in.'"

Mr. Pryor looked at the weather and bowed out, but Mr. Bumpers and Mr. Clinton took off. On the way, as Mr. Clinton regaled Mr. Bumpers with stories, the runway led up, and when their small plane landed, it skidded and spun into a cow pasture.

"I swear, I don't think Bill ever quit telling that story he was in the middle of when we finally came to a halt. I said: 'Bill, get that door open. Let's get out of here.' And he just casually found the door. He was in no hurry whatever. He finally opened the door and we jumped out of that plane and we took off running through the snow to get away from it. I'm sure we hadn't gone 30 feet, and good of Bill says to me, 'Boy, I bet we don't ever lose a vote down here again.'" (NYT)

### Texas Duck Strokes of Bush-Quayle Team

KINGWOOD, Texas — Former President George Bush and his vice president, Dan Quayle, played their first golf together in two years when they teed off at the Doug Sanders Kingwood Celebrity Classic.

Mr. Bush drilled his tee shot at the first hole far to the left and into the woods, forcing spectators who lined that side of the fairway to duck. His second shot lit a spectator in the leg. (AP)



Vice President Al Gore, his wife, Tipper, and Mr. Clinton being welcomed by Helen Thomas, right, a UPI correspondent and head of the Gridiron Club, to the group's annual dinner.

### Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, at the annual Gridiron Club dinner: "The opinions I will express tonight are those of my wife." (AP)

### Away From Politics

- Persistent poverty during the first five years of life leaves children with IQs 9.1 points lower at age 5 than children who suffer no poverty during that period, according to a study. The IQ deficit appears to be the result of poverty alone, not other factors such as family structure or education level of the mother, said Greg J. Duncan of the University of Michigan.
- The most famous school test in America has a new name. The Scholastic Aptitude Test, the exam 1.5 million high school students wrestle with for three hours each year, dropped "Aptitude" after 67 years because of concern that it implied measuring innate intelligence. The new name: Scholastic Assessment Tests.
- They like each other. Really. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, who had come to talk about the Constitution, first told the Association of American Publishers that speculation about tense relations among the justices was unjustified. "I think it's fair to say relations among the justices was very good friends." Pause. "Despite the fact that where we see an idea that deserves clunking over the head, we clunk it over the head. Bad ideas should be shown for what they are."
- Pedro Fernando Chuzas-Pizarra, 31, a former Colombian police lieutenant, who fled his homeland to avoid murder, kidnapping and drug-trafficking charges and is believed to be a high-ranking member of the Medellín drug ring, was arrested at his New York home and faced deportation to Colombia, federal officials said.
- Only three weeks after the discovery of the defective gene that causes amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as Lou Gehrig's disease, researchers are racing to begin clinical trials of the first potential treatments for the disorder, which previously had been untreatable. Virtually every one of the 30,000 ALS patients in the United States will be able to enter a trial, doctors said.
- A federal judge ordered the Clinton administration to provide better medical care to the Haitian refugees with AIDS who are being held at the Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, either by improving conditions there or evacuating them within 10 days. (NYT, LAT)

## Winds of Change in House Unlikely to Blow Away All Perks

By Clifford Krauss  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It may not be Lexington and Concord or the fall of the Bastille, but on Tuesday the first-term Democratic rebels in Congress will make their first frontal assault against perks and pork.

At stake is nothing less than the hundreds of free parking spaces at Washington National Airport.

The House bank scandal and the growing perception that lawmakers were spoiled by privileges like subsidized meals and

haircuts helped produce the largest congressional turnover in modern times and the expectation of a revolution. Recently, the 64 Democratic House newcomers have been caucusing feverishly, trying to put together a package of changes they will propose for enactment by the House.

If the most rebellious backbenchers get their way, lobbyists, political action committees and dictatorial committee chairmen will be condemned to the dust bin of history.

But because of divisions in the newcomers' ranks, and the resentment of their

elders, little is likely to be swept away beyond such picaresque perks as personal use of frequent flier mileage acquired on official trips.

"Reform is one thing," said Representative Jolene Unsoeld, a three-term Democrat from Washington state, "but that doesn't mean you have to take a machine gun and mow it all down."

One proposal on the table would reduce to \$50 the \$250 annual cap on gifts lawmakers can accept. Another would require stricter accounting on the expenses of lobbyists.

And a third would replace the current House schedule, typically a three-day work week, with three five-day work weeks followed by a week off.

Senior members are not exactly trembling, but they are expressing concern. In a meeting with freshman leaders this week, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the House speaker, requested that if they must attack the privilege of House members to park at National Airport, they should remember that members of the Senate and Supreme Court get free spots, too.

"The sense was if you take us down, take

them all down," said a freshman member who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Actually, most Democratic newcomers have been firing less threatening weaponry. Many fear they could divert momentum away from the Clinton economic program, and several are happy to get along and go along with the leadership.

"It's going to be difficult to reach consensus," said Luis V. Gutierrez of Illinois, a freshman Democrat calling for radical reform. "I will pray, I will keep my fingers crossed, but I will not hold my breath."

## U.S. Agents Say Raid on Texas Cult Was Fiasco

By Stephen Labaton  
with Sam Howe Verhovek  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several federal agents involved in the violent raid on a heavily armed cult in Texas last month are disputing official descriptions of the operation as well-planned, likening it instead to the Charge of the Light Brigade, laden with missteps, miscalculations and unheeded warnings that could have averted bloodshed.

Contradicting the official version of events, four of the agents involved in the raid, on Feb. 28, and in a review of its aftermath said that supervisors had realized even before they began their assault that they had lost any element of surprise but went ahead anyway.

As the costliest and deadliest operation in the history of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms entered its second month, the agency leaders who planned it insist they did nothing wrong, that the operation was betrayed by a telephone call at the last minute, resulting in an ambush.

But the agency has provided only sketchy details of what happened, why the raid was even attempted, and why it was carried out when it was.

The warrants that were the basis for the raid remain sealed. No criminal charges have been filed. And the government has never clearly articulated what laws members of the Branch Davidian sect were suspected of having broken before the raid, although some officials have said they believe that its leader, David Koresh, violated federal firearms and explosives laws.

The standoff has reverberated from Waco to Washington, with President Bill Clinton instructing agents to take no action that could add to the death toll of four agents and an unknown number of cult members. Mr. Clinton is briefed regularly about the standoff by White House staff members and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

The official explanation for the shoot-out is that the operation was compromised at the last minute by the alleged telephone tip. But agents involved in the raid and its aftermath, agents from the FBI and soldiers skilled in raids all depict the assault as flawed from top to bottom. They cite these problems:

- Bureau supervisors knew they had lost the element of surprise even before the agents tried to surround the compound but ordered agents to move in anyway.
- Helicopters carrying bureau agents came under fire over the compound before the assault began, yet the bureau still pushed ahead with the mission, which relied on an element of surprise.
- The operation was plagued by a badly designed communications strategy that made it impossible for different squads surrounding the compound to talk to each other after their squad leaders had been wounded.
- Some agents had not been supplied with contingency plans for encountering heavy gunfire, even



A state trooper holding a pair of rifles at a checkpoint near the besieged compound of Branch Davidians, outside Waco, Texas.

though supervisors knew the cult had for years been stockpiling weapons and suspected they had been converting semi-automatic weapons into automatic weapons to make them more deadly.

- Some agents' requests to take more powerful weapons were denied and many were supplied only with handguns to face the cult's arsenal, which included many rifles and at least one 50-caliber weapon.
- Some agents had not been briefed about the operation until a day earlier and had never been told of the cache of assault-style weapons they would be facing.
- The bureau did not bring a doctor or set up a dispensary to treat wounded agents, a practice of the FBI. Wounded bureau agents ended up being carried, some by other agents, others on the hoods of trucks and cars, down a muddy road hundreds of yards to await medical assistance.

As more details have emerged, the Clinton administration's support for the bureau and Stephen E. Higgins, the director who approved the operation, has begun to erode. Mr. Higgins, who has been with the agency for 31 years and its director since 1983, declined requests to discuss the raid, which he approved. In a recent television interview he said, "I've looked at it and rethought it. There was no problem with the plan."

But agents and other people involved in the raid and its aftermath paint a much different picture. As the shock of the shoot-out and bloodshed has begun to wear off, the agents have come forward because, they said, they do not trust Mr. Bentsen's pledge of a thorough and independent investigation of the Feb. 28 raid, given the stakes for the agency and its director.

## Letter Tied to Tower Bomber

### Mideast Turmoil Blamed in New York Blast

By Alison Mitchell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The suspects in the World Trade Center bombing sent a letter around the time of the attack that claimed responsibility and attributed the action to deep resentment against U.S. policy in the Middle East, according to law enforcement officials.

The officials said they had determined that the letter, from a group calling itself the Liberation Army Fifth Battalion, was authentic and that it provided the first insight into what might have prompted the attack.

The explosion on Feb. 26 in the basement garage of the Trade Center killed six people, injured more than 1,000, and caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damage.

The letter, mailed to The New York Times and turned over to the authorities, warned of additional actions against American civilian and military targets, including what they described as "nuclear targets."

prepared by one of the five men now in custody. But officials declined to reveal how the determination had been made, saying that it could compromise the investigation.

"There is no question that the letter was prepared by a member of this cell," a senior investigator said, referring to the five suspects.

The four charged thus far in the bombing are: Mahmoud Abu Halima, 33, extradited from Egypt after fleeing there and portrayed as the mastermind; Mohammed A. Salameh, 25, who allegedly rented the van used to carry the bomb in the parking garage under the Trade Center; Nidal A. Ayyad, 25, a chemical engineer; and Bilal Alkaisy, 27, who walked in alone to the FBI office in Newark, New Jersey, because he had heard agents wanted to question him.

A fifth man, Ibrahim A. Elmaghrabi, 42, was arrested after he scuffled with federal agents sent to search his apartment.

All but Mr. Alkaisy have entered not guilty pleas; he entered no plea and is scheduled to have a bail hearing Tuesday.

The evidence tying the suspect to the one-page letter is "incontrovertible and it's not speculation," the investigator said. "It's the kind of evidence admissible in court."

Government officials in Washington said they had not previously heard of the group named in the letter. A private database maintained by the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, California, showed no previous indication of the group or that a group by that name had ever claimed responsibility for a terrorist attack.

Such attacks, they said, would be forthcoming unless the United States met a series of demands, including an end to diplomatic relations with Israel and an end to interfering "with any of the Middle East countries' interior affairs."

The claims and threats were contained in a letter that described deep resentment over U.S. policies in the Middle East and said that Americans themselves were responsible.

"The American people must know that their civilians who got killed are not better than those who are getting killed by the American weapons and support," said the letter, which was written in occasionally faulty English.

"The American people are responsible for the actions of their government and they must question all of the crimes that their government is committing against other people," it continued.

"Or they — Americans — will be the targets of our operations that could diminish them."

The letter was delivered to The New York Times four days after the bombing of the World Trade Center. It was then turned over to the New York City Police Department's chief of detectives, Joseph R. Borrelli, who passed it on to a federal and city task force that is investigating the bombing.

Federal investigators said they determined that the letter was authentic and that it had been

Since the bombing, the authorities have been able to follow an almost amateurish trail of clues — telephone calls, a joint bank account, common addresses — to arrest a small circle of Middle Eastern immigrants, who all profess their innocence. But while investigators believe they have found the core group of the conspiracy, until now they had not found any suggestion of the group's thinking.

The letter said that the Liberation Army has "more than 150 suicidal soldiers ready to go ahead." It threatened that if the group's demands were not met, it "will continue to execute our missions against military and civilian targets" in the United States and abroad. It specifically mentioned "some potential nuclear targets."

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# U.S. Accuses Iran of Breaking Iraqi Oil Embargo

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has secretly protested to Iraq about a large shipment of oil that U.S. officials say Iran obtained from Iraq in apparent violation of international trade sanctions.

Senior U.S. officials expressed concern in interviews that the oil shipment may reflect an agreement between the neighboring countries to flout the trade sanctions imposed against Iraq by the United Nations Security Council after the 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Iran responded to the U.S. protest by insisting that it was respecting the trade embargo, the officials said. But U.S. intelligence sources have concluded that the shipment was too large to have taken place without the Iranian government's awareness and most likely stemmed from an Iraq-Iran deal.

The officials said that if Iran decides not to adhere to the sanc-

tions, the United States and its allies will have difficulty pressuring President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to comply with UN orders constraining the development of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons or barring government attacks on ethnic and religious minorities.

Officials said that, according to several intelligence reports, the oil shipment appeared to have involved dozens of tanker trucks. The officials declined to identify the shipment's route or provide other details. They were uncertain about the exact quantity involved but said the amount was too much to be considered low-grade smuggling.

Washington's protest to Iran was reportedly issued through diplomatic intermediaries in Europe. Officials declined to say what nations were involved. Washington, which has not had diplomatic relations with Tehran since 1979, routinely passes such messages through the Swiss government.

A senior U.S. official said it was "a matter of concern" to see something like this happen with the knowledge of the Iranian government.

"The Iranians are aware of our views on the subject of any Iraqi oil traffic across the border," he said.

The officials said the administration had not decided whether to protest formally to a special Security Council committee that oversees implementation of the trade sanctions against Iraq.

Iraq has been seeking a buyer for its oil since the UN ordered a global halt to such purchases after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

Mr. Saddam has declined a UN offer, however, to sell Iraqi oil under international supervision and use the proceeds to buy food and medicine for civilians.

U.S. officials said they were unsure why Iran, which suffered 500,000 deaths in its brutal 1980-1988 war with Iraq, might be interested in helping haul out Mr. Saddam. But U.S. intelligence sources

normalized relations with Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein is in power.

When Mr. Clinton, in his Jan. 13 interview, first indicated that he would not insist on Mr. Saddam's removal, Washington and Baghdad were in the midst of another round of military skirmishing. Iraq was trying to halt inspections of its weapons facilities by UN experts and to shoot down allied planes enforcing a ban on Iraqi military flights over regions populated by Kurds and Shiites.

A week later, when Mr. Clinton took office, Mr. Saddam abruptly stopped the provocations, saying he hoped for better relations with the new administration.

Washington has been struggling to ensure that Iraq's neighbors maintain tight control over border traffic with Iraq. The United States has complained to Jordan about its failure to halt oil shipments from Iraq. Although these shipments are continuing, a U.S. official said, the United States has decided not to complain to the United Nations.

Iran, unlike Jordan, has opposed U.S.-backed negotiations to bring peace to the Middle East, a factor that has contributed to the absence of any reservoir of goodwill in Washington on which to draw.

Moreover, the CIA director, R. James Woolsey, testifying last month to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, reiterated Washington's concern that Iran was "trying to export violence and to destabilize regimes in the Middle East" and wanted "to dominate its own neighborhood" through a large military buildup.

Several officials said the Clinton administration's swift reaction to Iraq's reported shipment of oil to Iran reflected more than longstanding U.S. antipathy to Tehran.

They said the complaint also reflected the administration's desire to appear tough on Iraq at a moment when policymakers reportedly were preparing to drop a long-standing, explicit U.S. demand that Mr. Saddam be removed before trade sanctions are lifted.

# A U.S. Shift on Iraqi Leader Ouster Is No Longer Linked to Sanctions

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Julia Preston  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration plans to issue a statement on Monday making clear that Washington is no longer insisting on the removal of President Saddam Hussein as a condition for termination of international economic sanctions against Iraq, according to senior U.S. and diplomatic officials.

They said the statement, in defining the new administration's approach to what has been one of Washington's most vexing foreign policy problems, will try to "depersonalize" the conflict by getting away from the fixation on Mr. Saddam that prevailed under the Bush administration and instead demanding better conduct by the Iraq government.

Nonetheless, the officials added, the statement will spell out other conditions for removal of sanctions that officials predict will be unacceptable to Iraq, effectively dashing Iraq's hope of gaining relief soon from the embargo imposed by the United Nations in August 1990 after the invasion of Kuwait.

In a move that officials said was meant to counter any impression that Washington was softening its policy toward Iraq, the United States joined Friday with Britain, France and Russia in rebuking Iraq for continuing to flout conditions imposed by the UN Security Council after the Gulf War.

Representatives of the four major powers jointly summoned Iraq's UN envoy, Nizar Hamdoon, to inform him they were committed to ensuring full implementation of the UN conditions before trade sanctions are lifted. The envoys also warned that any provocative Iraqi reaction "would receive a firm response," according to Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

"The reason we did this at this point is not that there have been any particular provocations, but as a signal of what our intentions are," Mrs. Albright said. "The United States government would like to make clear yet again that we are exactly where we were before, which is that we require full compliance" by Iraq.

By no longer tying the lifting of sanctions to Mr. Saddam's dismissal, the Clinton administration is breaking with what had been the position of President George Bush, who said the United States would not support removal of the trade

embargo as long as Mr. Saddam remained in power.

The policy shift was publicly hinted at by Mr. Clinton in an interview with The New York Times a week before his inauguration but then disavowed by him after it provoked criticism from some U.S. allies and lawmakers who favor maintaining strong pressure for Mr. Saddam's removal.

This time, officials said, the administration's policy has been discussed in advance with the governments of Britain, France and Russia and with senior UN officials.

Officials said the U.S. statement would likely be matched by a similar policy statement from the British government. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain discussed the idea with the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, and others during meetings in Washington last week.

The new position is expected to bring the United States and Britain in line with France and Russia, which have not insisted on Mr. Saddam's removal. It could also give the Security Council new flexibility to make what one diplomat called "technical adjustments" to some sanctions, particularly those that have hit Iraqi children and other civilians by, for instance, preventing the import of washing powder and educational materials.

The United States will continue to insist that Iraq destroy its most lethal weapons, halt attacks on minority Kurdish and Muslim populations and accept the supervised sale of Iraqi oil to buy food and medicine for civilians, officials said.

It will also continue to demand that Mr. Saddam return property captured during Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, respect all border demarcations approved by the United Nations, halt violations of human rights, disclose the names of past weapons suppliers and accept a long-term program of monitoring by the United Nations to prevent development of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and ballistic missiles.

Iraq has previously refused to accept many of these demands, which are spelled out in UN Security Council resolutions.

Mr. Bush, in a speech in June 1991, declared that "we will not remove sanctions from Iraq as long as the brutal Saddam Hussein remains in power." He said the following month that "the United States will not have improved nor

normalized relations with Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein is in power.

When Mr. Clinton, in his Jan. 13 interview, first indicated that he would not insist on Mr. Saddam's removal, Washington and Baghdad were in the midst of another round of military skirmishing. Iraq was trying to halt inspections of its weapons facilities by UN experts and to shoot down allied planes enforcing a ban on Iraqi military flights over regions populated by Kurds and Shiites.

A week later, when Mr. Clinton took office, Mr. Saddam abruptly stopped the provocations, saying he hoped for better relations with the new administration.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Cash-Short Schools Close 10 Weeks Early

Public schools closed last week in Kalkaska, Michigan, a full 10 weeks early. Unable to pry more money from taxpayers and unwilling to slash programs, officials sent 2,300 pupils home with snow still covering the wooded fields and ice still clogging nearby Lake Michigan.

Teachers and older pupils are looking for part-time jobs and working parents are scrambling to arrange day care for children.

"It stinks," said Travis Hansen, 17, who will be installing carpets instead of helping the baseball team try for a third straight conference title.

Last week, voters overwhelmingly rejected for the third time a 28 percent property tax increase that would have raised the typical bill by about \$160, to \$750. Many of Kalkaska's 13,497 residents are retirees, like Stanley Chisholm.

"We've just given, given, given until it hurts," he said.

The problem is familiar all over the United States. But school districts short of money usually cut programs. Kalkaska's decision to run a full program for part of the year, rather than cut back, is rare.

### State guidelines recommend schools stay open 180 days. Governor John Engler appointed a panel to study the district's finances.

### Short Takes

A fair proportion of all women, like Hillary Rodham Clinton, retain their maiden names after marriage or combine their maiden names with their husbands' names. But the figures vary considerably, according to an informal survey by The New York Times. Letitia Baldrige, the etiquette expert, says two of five women keep the family name they were born with; Bride's Magazine put it at fewer than one out of three. In the New York suburb of Mamaroneck, of 334 marriages last year, 254 women took their husbands' names, or more than three out of four. It is the other way around in New York City, where 75 to 80 percent of women either keep their maiden names — or birth names, a term many people prefer — or, like Mrs. Clinton, combine them with their husband's names.

### giving the appearance of fine china. Baby shoes also can be silver-plated for \$33 each or gold-plated for \$47.

### About People

Helen Hayes, who died this month at 92, was known as the First Lady of the American Theater as far back as the 1930s. She called this "nonsense," possibly because critics frequently bestowed the same accolade on Lynn Fontanne and Katherine Cornell. "As she pointed out," said Alex Kinney, professor of theater at Columbia University, "at every age, she was always the perfect type," from kittenish child to tomboyish teenager to perfect young wife to stately monarch to lovable grandmother.

Robert Reich, the new U.S. secretary of labor, obviously learned about British understatement when he and Bill Clinton were classmates at Oxford. As secretary of the class of 1968, he wrote this item for the current issue of the American Oxonian, the alumni quarterly for U.S. Rhodes Scholars: "Bill CLINTON writes that Chelsea's ballet skills have reached a new level of perfection, and that Hillary remains busy." He adds, "Bill notes that in early November he was elected President of the United States. Both he and Hillary spent most of the year campaigning."

Arthur Higbee

# Algeria Cuts Ties With Iran And Recalls Envoy in Sudan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Algeria has severed diplomatic relations with Iran and recalled its ambassador from Sudan, accusing both countries of backing Muslim fundamentalists battling the government.

Iran said Sunday that the decision was designed to divert attention from internal troubles. "The decision has been made on the basis of a false and hasty analysis of the internal situation in Algeria," the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

The Algerian press has accused Iran of funding militants.

The battle with fundamentalists began in 1992 after the government scrapped elections that Muslim radicals were headed to win and banned their Islamic Salvation Front.

About 300 police and soldiers have since been killed.

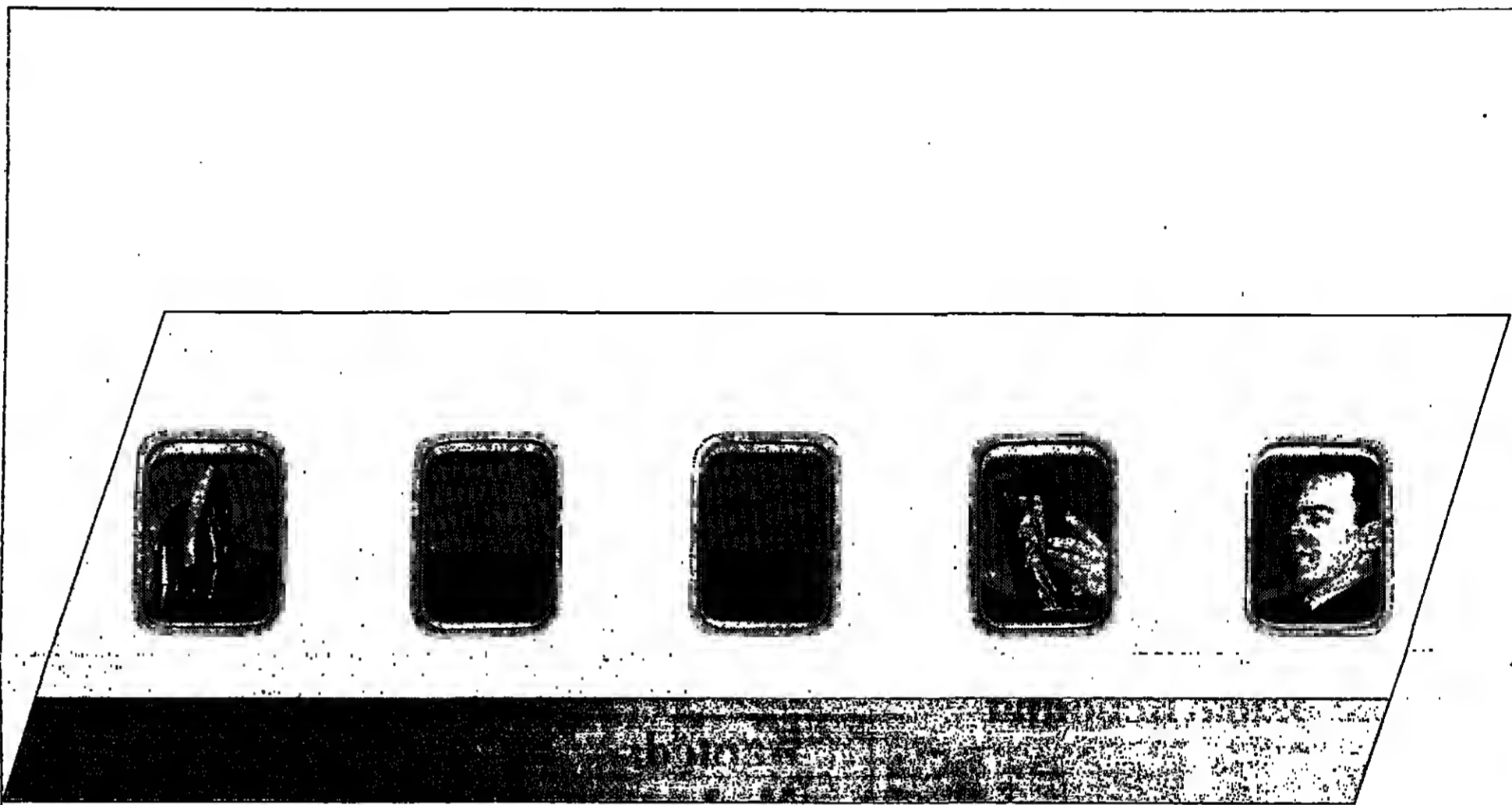
Algeria recalled its ambassador from Tehran in January 1992, and both nations' diplomatic representations were reduced in November.

It was the first action by Algeria against Sudan, and followed Egyptian press reports that Sudan had training camps for members of the Salvation Front. (AP, Reuters)



People at the top read the Trib. No local bias. No national -ism. No partisan viewpoint. Simply a balanced editing of the news for people with a stake in international affairs.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune



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At TWA, we're re-designing the inside of our planes to increase our passengers' comfort.

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For more details about our Ambassador Class, or our new Comfort Class, just call TWA or contact your local travel agent.



The most comfortable way to fly.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Russian Compromise

It is conceivable that Russia's political crisis reached its peak last Thursday. Not that further ugly turns can be ruled out...

The Russian people are described as confused and apathetic. But a rough sense of public opinion is evident. Boris Yeltsin is moving on...

South African Secrets

A repentant South Africa has become the first nation to ban the bomb after building it. The government says it has destroyed all six of its atomic bombs...

has opened its nuclear sites to inspection, defused its nuclear devices, denatured the weapons-grade uranium and closed down its manufacturing and test sites.

The Banks Rebound

American banks are now stronger, as a system, than they have been for more than a decade. Profits are up, failures are down and stability is being restored.

hanks slid with it. In 1988 there were 221 bank failures, the largest number since 1933. But the wave is now receding.

Other Comment

Let's Hear It for Seoul Leave it to Kim Il Sung to ruin a good thing. Although it would never be confused with rapprochement, the limited accommodations Mr. Kim had in recent years reached with the South...

ing the same, which would in turn set off alarms over all Asia. Yet we think it worth noting that the South Koreans have been more measured in their response than many elsewhere.

You'd Think Japan Would Get Moving

By Leslie H. Gelb

TOKYO — From the aggressiveness of businessmen here, you would never guess that Japanese politicians and officials have few competitors in the art of being laid back and hardly worrying about anything, or so it seems.

Japan is a great power facing historic challenges and it should not wait to be nagged.

Chinese colossus. And the Clinton administration is beating Tokyo over the head about reducing its trade surplus with the U.S. and donating billions in new aid to the Russians.

I think the Japanese are great, too. And I tell them I am planning on moving here to hear more about how much they like my column. All my talks with officials in Tokyo were off the record, so I can't share much more inside information.

The Barriers to Activism Are Mainly Self-Imposed

By Gerald Segal

TOKYO — The meeting that President Bill Clinton is scheduled to have in Vancouver on Saturday with President Boris Yeltsin owes a great deal to superpower habits of the past.

Meeting the Chinese challenge for power in Asia is perhaps Japan's most urgent geopolitical test. As China advances toward becoming the world's largest economy by the year 2010, Japan and other maritime states in East Asia are showing signs of working more closely to contain the region's traditionally dominant continental power.

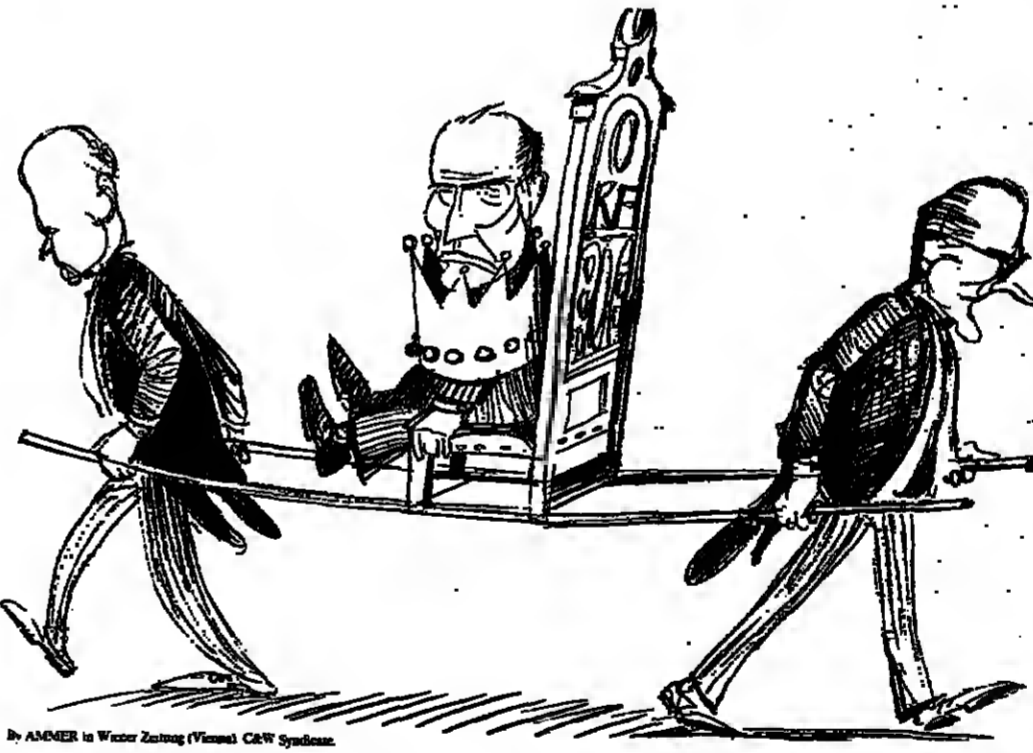
Other tests would come if China declined to cooperate in multilateral security arrangements or sold arms indiscriminately. Even though its expressions of concern about China have been made mostly in private, Japan has been remarkably robust in its support of Britain over Hong Kong in discussions with China.

Wanted: Modest Honesty

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — The crushing defeat of the left puts an end to the Mitterrand Socialist era in France. It may also mean a shift toward a different balance of power between the executive and legislative branches in favor of the latter, which has been relegated to near irrelevance in the Fifth Republic.

Today the only credible opposition to Jacques Chirac and his Rally for the Republic comes not from the flattened Socialists but from a hypothetical center that needs to define itself in European and rejuvenated social democratic terms.



By AMMER in Water Zoning (Vincent CW Synthesis)

sions among his adversaries in their competition to replace him, looks in his Elysée Palace like Louis XVI in the Tuileries after the failure of his escape attempt at Varennes, a lonely and largely confined man.

unemployment (more than 20 percent) to the defeat of the Socialists in Spain, not to mention the demise of the entire Italian political class.

The Elysée is not the Kremlin, separated from Muscovites by heavy walls. Still, what a contrast with the jolly simplicity of the Nordic monarchs. In Oslo you can stroll under the windows of the royal palace.



FRENCH voters know what they want, after the affairs of all sorts that they have heard so much about, to the point of disgust, in the last few years: competence, disinterested public service, honesty.

The passage of time and the high level of unemployment may explain the Socialists' defeat. The size of the defeat, however, indicates a rejection on moral grounds — of a regime and a man, François Mitterrand, who had draped himself in a cloak of moralism.

The warning that French voters issued this month will also apply to the newly triumphant right.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Yes, Yeltsin Is the Man To Support

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The skill with which President Bill Clinton, at his press conference last Tuesday, handled questions about the crisis in Russia showed a man smart enough to thread his way through new and difficult foreign territory.

Mr. Clinton staked his ground. He declared the United States fully and unequivocally behind Boris Yeltsin in the power struggle in Moscow. This pro-Yeltsin policy has drawn criticism, notably from Henry Kissinger, who argues that it is a mistake for the United States to announce its policy on one man, particularly one whose hold on power is so fragile.

It is a coherent argument that deserves to be treated seriously, not only because it may turn out to be right but because it comes from the most serious foreign policy thinker of our time. Yet I fail to see why one should necessarily concede the pessimist's view of Russia's destiny and allow current U.S. policy to be determined by it.

There are no historical inevitabilities. As Daniel Pipes has pointed out, Europe once had a French problem. French expansionism convulsed Europe until the defeat at Waterloo, after which Europe ceased to have a French problem.

Why the need? These little fallbacks will earn the United States no real favor with Mr. Yeltsin's enemies and will be successful. They serve only to weaken him by implying a lack of full confidence in his survival.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Against the Church

PARIS — The Socialists of St. Denis seemed yesterday to have resolved to keep up their hostile attitude towards the Church and to prevent the free exercise of public worship.

1918: Yellow Gas

PARIS — As a result of the German offensive in the Somme, all the hospitals near the front have been evacuated and the patients sent to Paris and the South.

1943: Berliners Warned

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition] The Berlin radio said Sunday night [March 28] that the British air force will give the German capital its heaviest bombing of the war Saturday night.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman... JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor... RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher... Director of the Publication: Richard D. Simmons

MARKETS THE TRIB CURRENCY

CAPITAL MARKETS

A Rare Roche Eurobond Sets Off Buying Scramble

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS—An equity-linked Eurobond that promises holders much of the size of a hot stock without giving away any of the stock had international investors scrambling for more last week.

The issue is structured like a traditional bond with stock warrants it sold, lifting the amount it raised in the market to just over \$1.2 billion from the \$1 billion initially targeted.

An extra 5 million warrants were sold to meet heavy demand.

Roche's warrants are mostly sold to meet heavy demand. Roche's warrants are mostly sold to meet heavy demand. Roche's warrants are mostly sold to meet heavy demand.

See WARRANTS, Page 9

U.S.-EC Trade: A Matter of Moves

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON—When the chief negotiators for the United States and the European Community meet in Brussels on Monday they will face an old hurdle—who moves first.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor calls it the problem of "sequencing" requests and concessions. The EC trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, put it more plainly on his trip to Washington last month: "Everybody is waiting for everyone else to take the first step."

In trying to put the Uruguay Round of world trade talks back on the road, the EC has agreed to take up bargaining where it left off in January, as the Bush administration came to an end, focusing on tariff cuts in a dozen industries, from aluminum, electronics and pharmaceuticals to paper and wood products.

Mr. Kantor has been coy about his response, but his public statements and comments by other Clinton administration officials suggest he will be holding back, for now.

The Community is asking the United States to reduce the high tariffs on a few politically sensitive industries such as textiles, ceramics and footwear as its part of the bargain.

and improved access to the U.S. market for European banks and insurance companies. The EC would like concessions from the United States on steel and chemicals, too.

But Mr. Kantor says Mr. Delors didn't make such requests during their brief meeting and he doesn't appear ready to volunteer concessions now. "You could argue we've taken a whole lot of first steps," an aide to Mr. Kantor said.

Mr. Kantor himself put it this way in an interview: "The United States cannot, should not, will not do it alone. We have a number of trading partners who are strong and viable and growing and have a large stake in a mutual and profitable trading system that we can all operate in fairly... This is not a one-way street."

For the U.S. side, it is apparently not a fast lane, either. Sir Leon has suggested narrowing the issues in the Uruguay Round, by far the boldest attempt to expand the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Kantor replied last week: "With all due respect to them, I think that was calculated to put us in a position not to be able to reach a number of issues we think are important, not only for this country, but for our trading partners as well."

The Clinton administration is likely to call for a nine-month negotiating period for the round that would bring an agreement to Congress early next year, not before, trade experts predict.

The structure of the problem is not new, well were Argentina and Venezuela with 9 percent each, and Panama, with 6.2 percent.

officials from the United States and the EC agree. The old stepping stones remain. The Clinton administration may push harder than its predecessor did on France to open its door to Hollywood productions and appears less willing to sacrifice protection of the textile industry. But these are issues negotiators have long been wrestling with.

The strategy remains the same, as well — to create so many new opportunities for trade expansion through the reduction of tariffs and the liberalization of trading rules that the collective beneficiaries outweigh the losers in each country.

In the days before his trip to Brussels, Mr. Kantor gave two short speeches in Washington to two very different audiences. One was an internationally minded group concerned with the expansion of trade throughout the Pacific rim.

Mr. Kantor told them that, as a Californian, he needed no reminders of the importance of an open trading regime in Asia.

Mr. Kantor's second audience was a Washington convention of labor unionists, the Industrial Union of Department of the AFL-CIO, some of whose leaders were his political enemies who he lobbied in Washington for civil rights and the poor, 20 years ago. Here, his ties were personal and deeply political.

He promised them that the administration's policies overall must improve the lot of American "working men and women... If it doesn't affect them positively, we're not going to do it."

Outlook Brightens for Latin Economies

Reuters

HAMBURG — Economies in Latin America and the Caribbean grew by 2.6 percent in 1992, the second consecutive year of growth after a decade of stagnation, the Inter-American Development Bank said on Monday.

The bank in its annual report painted a bright picture for the region in 1992, but said much remained to be done in an area where more than one-third of the population can barely eke out a living.

Last year capital flooded back to the region, inflation was reined in, most governments pushed forward free-market policies and some struck debt-reduction deals.

Net capital flows to the area reached a record \$48 billion, Argentina negotiated debt-reduction deals with private creditor banks and Brazil reached a similar agreement in principle.

Privatization and economic restructuring policies attracted massive amounts of foreign capital. Much of the money was capital repatriation and some was attracted by the area's vigorous stock markets.

Inflation was cut dramatically in several nations, including Nicaragua, where it dropped to 20 percent from 1,400 percent in 1991, and Argentina, where it went to 23 percent in 1992 from 173 percent in 1991.

But the IADB cautioned that efforts will have to be redoubled to fight poverty, improve social services and clean up the environment.

It also warned that economic liberalization, although desirable, can have its downside. For example, while imports grew by 16.6 percent in 1992 after a 15.3 percent increase in 1991, exports inched forward only 1.5 percent.

This was mainly because of sluggish economic growth in the industrial countries and partly due to currency appreciation in many Latin nations — a direct effect of their economic recovery — that made their goods less attractive.

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But it noted that there was a widely shared perception, partly based on a slowdown in trade expansion in the second half of 1992 when the rate was well below the average for the year, that "much of the risk was on the downside."

According to the report, Germany's slow economic growth and then the shrinkage of its economy had caused a slump in the growth of imports from 13 percent in 1991 to 2 percent last year. It said this had been a key element in a drop to 2 percent, from 4 percent, in import growth for the whole of Western Europe.

Those optimistic signs to the contrary, experts say that London rents and land prices will continue to fall for at least another year or two, albeit at a slower pace than the slide that has almost exactly halved both rents and building prices from their 1989 peaks.

Many analysts attribute the burst in buying in the sector to Britain's withdrawal from the European exchange-rate mechanism. The cheaper pound and lower interest rates that resulted have made London property more attractive to foreign bidders.

While a survey earlier this month of 650 companies owning or renting property in and around London detected a sharp decline in pessimism about the prospects for property, it also uncovered a disturbing counter-trend.

The survey conducted by the real estate advisers Jones Lang Wootton found that the companies surveyed planned to shed a net 2.6 million square feet (235,000 square meters) of office space over the next year.

Erik Ipsen

London Notebook

Will Eurotunnel Trains Run on Time?

Nearly a year before the first trains roll through the tunnel linking Britain and France, experts are already fretting about congestion on the line.

"We believe that there will be capacity constraints very soon after opening," said Alison Porter, a Eurotunnel spokeswoman, who predicts that the crunch could come as early as 1995.

The problem begins at Folkestone, the British terminus of the tunnel, and extends along an aged curvilinear rail line into London that is also used by hundreds of commuter trains every day.

Not surprisingly, Eurotunnel officials hailed the long-awaited British government decision earlier this month to back construction of a new £2.5 billion (£3.7 billion) high-speed rail line to the tunnel. Skeptics quickly pointed out, however, that cash-strapped Whitehall has yet to figure out who will pay for it — much less build it.

British Rail, which will run two trains every hour through the tunnel and four in peak hours, calculates that its existing rail line will not face overcrowding until the turn of the century. By that time, according to James Row, a spokesman for British Rail, it will be "perfectly possible" that the new line will exist.

Analysts say the high speed line is also essential if Eurotunnel is to successfully compete with the airlines. They note that the new line would cut travel times between London and Paris from three hours to two and a half. By most estimates that would give the trains a half-hour advantage over airplanes, when travel time to and from airports is counted.

"Half an hour is quite a competitive edge," said Richard Ryder, an analyst at Salomon Brothers.

Lloyds Is Not Convinced

In his spring budget statement, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, noted that the Lloyds of London insurance market had "certainly had a difficult time lately," but insisted that it "remains vital if London is to maintain its preeminent position in the world insurance market."

Few would argue with the chancellor on either point, yet most found the tax treatment changes he unveiled in an effort to bolster the market unhelpful at best.

What Mr. Lamont did was to help Lloyds' names, the wealthy individuals who provide the market's capital, by making it easier for them to raise money to sock away their profits in a reserve fund to meet any future losses. For the thousands of names who lost money last year and are unlikely to write their accounts in black ink for years to come, the chancellor's efforts fall short.

Last year, Lloyds posted its worst results ever, a loss of £2.06 billion for the 1989 year of account. Although 1990 was once seen as a year of recovery for the market, many experts now predict that when the results are announced in June they will actually show an even wider loss than last year.

Valentine Powell, chief executive of the Society of Lloyds Members, pointed out that the pessimists were proven wrong when they predicted that the market could not absorb last year's losses. But even he concedes that the prospect of another disastrous year is

daunting. "Having to pay for £2 billion in losses on top of the earlier losses will not be easy," he conceded.

Blip on Property Screen

Foreign investors are snapping up London office buildings and the stock prices of leading British real estate developers outperformed the market average by as much as nearly a third in the last three months. Is London real estate finally bouncing back from its deepest slump since the 1930s?

Absolutely not. Those optimistic signs to the contrary, experts say that London rents and land prices will continue to fall for at least another year or two, albeit at a slower pace than the slide that has almost exactly halved both rents and building prices from their 1989 peaks.

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Erik Ipsen

THE TRIB INDEX. International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending March 25, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.

CURRENCY RATES. Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and March 26. Includes rows for Gross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

TRANS EUROPE FUND N.V. AMSTERDAM. Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Thursday, April 15 at 2:00 p.m. at the head office of the ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Foppeningsdreef 22, Amsterdam.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE. RURAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT, LESOTHO. REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT HOSPITALS. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho has applied for financial assistance from the African Development Fund (ADF) to finance the rehabilitation of the Government district hospitals in Lesotho.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel. 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 28

Dollar Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 30d Trv

Governments/Supranationals

Table listing bond prices for governments and supranationals, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Banks Finance

Table listing bond prices for banks and finance, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Global Corporates

Table listing bond prices for global corporates, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

High Yielding Debt

Table listing high yielding debt, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Dollar Zeros

Table listing dollar zeros, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Canadian Dollars

Table listing Canadian dollar bonds, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Mark bonds, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Yen

Table listing Yen bonds, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Pounds

Table listing Pound bonds, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Other

Table listing other international bonds, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Canadian Dollars

Table listing Canadian dollar floating rate notes, including issuers like Abn Amr, Abn Amr, Abn Amr, etc.

Deutsche Marks

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 28.

Large table listing mutual fund prices, including fund names like AAL Mutual, AAF Funds, AIA Funds, etc.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 28.

Large table listing mutual fund prices, including fund names like Liberty Fund, Liberty Fund, Liberty Fund, etc.



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James E. Connell

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

TRADE: U.S. and EC Weigh Time-Out as Talks Open

(Continued from page 1) other, "Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said recently, "and begin talking with each other."

Jeffrey E. Garten, a White House adviser to both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter who now teaches at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business in New York, warned of the danger of what he called "Washington's rug-merchant approach to haggling issue-by-issue at the last minute."

From Washington, officials say that Mr. Kantor is planning to listen to European proposals rather than present his own ideas, counting on that approach to put the pressure on Brussels to be more forthcoming. Yet, President Clinton, while pleased that Mr. Kantor's noisy trade stance has helped bolster political support for his domestic economic program, would prefer to avoid an open clash.

Stalemate Becalms The Franc

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Relative calm in the foreign exchange markets last week is driving analysts to reassess the timing of the expected next test over the stability of the French franc.

Bond Yields: Nowhere to Go but Up?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The prices of Treasury bonds and notes ended last week with a sharp drop that appeared to signal that the bond market's post-election rally was over.

surprisingly high 0.4 percent increase in the Producer Price Index for February.

"I believe that we have seen the low in yields," said Robert D. Schara, a managing director who runs the trading desk at Carroll McEntee & McGinley, a primary dealer in bonds.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The March payroll number "has become the focus," said Donald Fine, chief market analyst at Chase Securities Inc., who is forecasting that the jobs increase will be about 125,000.

recent trading range high of 6.89 percent, and well above the March 8 low of 6.72 percent, the lowest yield since 30-year bonds were first issued regularly in 1977.

The 10-year Treasury note ended Friday at 101 3/32 for a yield of 6.09 percent. The previous week, the note ended at 102 4/32 for a yield of 5.96 percent.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 29 - April 2

Table with columns: Date, Event, Location. Lists economic events for March 29, 30, 31, and April 1, 2.

WARRANTS: Roche Eurobond Sets Off Scramble

(Continued from first finance page)

Roche spokesman, Max Gartner, said he saw "the same potential" for reducing the company's overall cost of the latest Eurobond to 1 percent or lower.

Chinese Delay A Rights Issue

Reuters

HONG KONG — An effort to broaden the capital base of Shanghai Electron Device Co. through a rights issue will be delayed due to improper arrangements for the sale, the China News Agency reported Sunday.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates. Lists market performance for various indices and currencies.

Japanese Taxman Probes Roche on Profit-Shuffling

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — The Japanese unit of the Swiss drug maker F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. has said it has been examined by local tax authorities about profits from sales of a drug to fight cancer.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Libor Rates. Provides financial data for various markets.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT advertisement with a grid of job positions and companies.

BusinessWeek advertisement with the text "This week's topics: IBM's New Boss, Why Yeltsin May Prevail, etc."

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AAVE	12.125	+	100
AAW	12.125	+	100
AAZ	12.125	+	100
AB	12.125	+	100
ABC	12.125	+	100
ABD	12.125	+	100
ABE	12.125	+	100
ABF	12.125	+	100
ABG	12.125	+	100
ABH	12.125	+	100
ABI	12.125	+	100
ABJ	12.125	+	100
ABK	12.125	+	100
ABL	12.125	+	100
ABM	12.125	+	100
ABN	12.125	+	100
ABO	12.125	+	100
ABP	12.125	+	100
ABQ	12.125	+	100
ABR	12.125	+	100
ABS	12.125	+	100
ABT	12.125	+	100
ABU	12.125	+	100
ABV	12.125	+	100
ABW	12.125	+	100
ABX	12.125	+	100
ABY	12.125	+	100
ABZ	12.125	+	100

### MUTUAL FUNDS (Continued)

Fund Name	Price	Change	Volume
AMF	12.125	+	100
AMG	12.125	+	100
AMH	12.125	+	100
AMI	12.125	+	100
AMJ	12.125	+	100
AMK	12.125	+	100
AML	12.125	+	100
AMM	12.125	+	100
AMN	12.125	+	100
AMO	12.125	+	100
AMP	12.125	+	100
AMQ	12.125	+	100
AMR	12.125	+	100
AMS	12.125	+	100
AMT	12.125	+	100
AMU	12.125	+	100
AMV	12.125	+	100
AMW	12.125	+	100
AMX	12.125	+	100
AMY	12.125	+	100
AMZ	12.125	+	100

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	12.125	+	100
AB	12.125	+	100
AC	12.125	+	100
AD	12.125	+	100
AE	12.125	+	100
AF	12.125	+	100
AG	12.125	+	100
AH	12.125	+	100
AI	12.125	+	100
AJ	12.125	+	100
AK	12.125	+	100
AL	12.125	+	100
AM	12.125	+	100
AN	12.125	+	100
AO	12.125	+	100
AP	12.125	+	100
AQ	12.125	+	100
AR	12.125	+	100
AS	12.125	+	100
AT	12.125	+	100
AU	12.125	+	100
AV	12.125	+	100
AW	12.125	+	100
AX	12.125	+	100
AY	12.125	+	100
AZ	12.125	+	100

### NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 26.

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	12.125	+	100
AB	12.125	+	100
AC	12.125	+	100
AD	12.125	+	100
AE	12.125	+	100
AF	12.125	+	100
AG	12.125	+	100
AH	12.125	+	100
AI	12.125	+	100
AJ	12.125	+	100
AK	12.125	+	100
AL	12.125	+	100
AM	12.125	+	100
AN	12.125	+	100
AO	12.125	+	100
AP	12.125	+	100
AQ	12.125	+	100
AR	12.125	+	100
AS	12.125	+	100
AT	12.125	+	100
AU	12.125	+	100
AV	12.125	+	100
AW	12.125	+	100
AX	12.125	+	100
AY	12.125	+	100
AZ	12.125	+	100

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	12.125	+	100
AB	12.125	+	100
AC	12.125	+	100
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AE	12.125	+	100
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AM	12.125	+	100
AN	12.125	+	100
AO	12.125	+	100
AP	12.125	+	100
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AR	12.125	+	100
AS	12.125	+	100
AT	12.125	+	100
AU	12.125	+	100
AV	12.125	+	100
AW	12.125	+	100
AX	12.125	+	100
AY	12.125	+	100
AZ	12.125	+	100

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	12.125	+	100
AB	12.125	+	100
AC	12.125	+	100
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AT	12.125	+	100
AU	12.125	+	100
AV	12.125	+	100
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AX	12.125	+	100
AY	12.125	+	100
AZ	12.125	+	100

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AA	12.125	+	100
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AD	12.125	+	100
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AS	12.125	+	100
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AU	12.125	+	100
AV	12.125	+	100
AW	12.125	+	100
AX	12.125	+	100
AY	12.125	+	100
AZ	12.125	+	100

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MONDAY SPORTS TENNIS

Fogdøe Takes Slalom Title

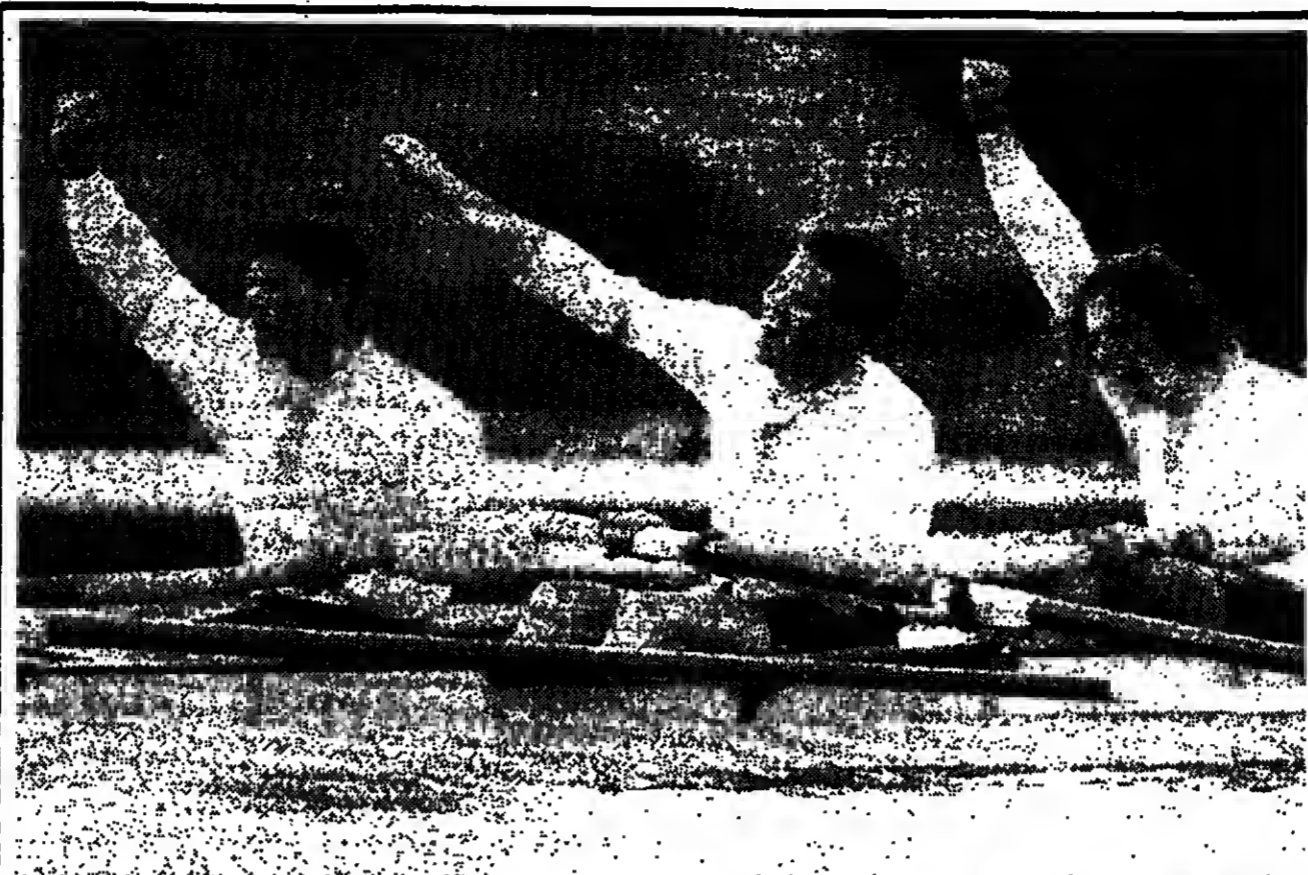
Girardelli Sets a Record With 5th Overall Victory

ARE Sweden — Tomas Fogdøe of Sweden posted the fastest times in both runs Sunday and outclassed Kjell Andre Aamodt of Norway by 66 hundredths of a second in the World Cup slalom finale.

It was the fourth slalom victory in eight races this season for Fogdøe, who clinched the title when Alberto Tomba of Italy straddled a gate in the second run. Tomba, who needed to beat Fogdøe to win his second straight slalom crown, was third after the first run.

■ The Breakaway Threat The World Cup organization is facing a renewed threat and the formation of a breakaway circuit, a distinct possibility, according to officials and skiers quoted by Reuters.

Wachter Wins Women's Overall Title ARE Sweden — Anita Wachter of Austria won her first women's overall World Cup title Sunday by finishing the last race of the season ahead of Katja Seizinger of Germany.



CAMBRIDGE ENDS OXFORD STREAK — Cambridge crew members celebrating their first victory in six years over Oxford in the 139th annual University Boat Race on the Thames. Using new hatchet-shaped oars, Cambridge won by 3 1/2 lengths and prevented Oxford from tying the series at 69 victories apiece.

Wachter Wins Women's Overall Title

ARE Sweden — Anita Wachter of Austria won her first women's overall World Cup title Sunday by finishing the last race of the season ahead of Katja Seizinger of Germany.

NHL First: Oilers To Miss Playoffs

EDMONTON, Alberta — Tomas Sandstrom had two goals and an assist as Robb Stauber made 36 saves as the Los Angeles Kings eliminated the five-time National Hockey League champion Edmonton Oilers from playoff contention for the first time since they joined the league in 1979.

U.S. and Swiss Eliminated From Davis Cup

LONDON — Last year's finalists, the United States and Switzerland, fell at the first hurdle of the 1993 Davis Cup over the weekend, losing to the longshots Australia and India.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 26. (Continued) Table with multiple columns of stock symbols, prices, and market data.

# MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING

## Senna Wins Brazilian Grand Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**SAO PAULO** — Ayrton Senna claimed the 37th victory of his career in front of his home fans on Sunday when he won the Brazilian Grand Prix for McLaren.

Senna finished the 71-lap race, which included seven laps run behind a pace car after a downpour and several crashes in a winning time of one hour, 51 minutes and 15.485 seconds.

Damon Hill of Britain, in a Williams, finished 16 seconds behind in second place to claim his first podium finish and the first point of his fledgling Formula One career.

Michael Schumacher of Germany was third in a Benetton, finishing ahead of Johnny Herbert of Britain, who equaled the best result of his career by taking fourth place in his Lotus.

Another Briton, Mark Blundell, was fifth in a Ligier, and Alessandro Zanardi of Italy, in the second Lotus, was sixth.

Senna's victory put him at the top of the World Drivers Championship. His arch-rival, Alain Prost of France, is second.

The race, run in changing conditions, was the most dramatic in years and included many accidents as well as a spinoff by Prost.

Prost, the winner of the season's opening grand prix in South Africa two weeks ago, started in pole position in the leading Williams and led for the opening 29 laps. But he spun off attempting to avoid a collision with Christian Fittipaldi of Brazil, in a Minardi, as the heavy rainstorm began.

Prost, like Senna a three-time Formula One champion, suffered from a mixup in communications with his team. He called by radio to ask if he could come into the pits to change his slick tires and

misunderstood the reply, warning him of Fittipaldi's wreckage on the track.

He tried to avoid the car, but spun off into a sand trap.

Prost said later, "It's just one of those things you have to accept in sport."

The downpour resulted in several other accidents and the introduction of a pace car for the first time since they were brought into the regulations last year.

But the weather could do nothing to stop Senna, who appeared to be charged up by the drum-beating support of the fans as he took his first victory of the season.

It was Senna's first victory since the Italian Grand Prix at Monza in September and is likely to increase the prospects of his remaining with McLaren. He has driven for the team on a race-by-race arrangement so far this season.

Michael Andretti, the son of a former world champion, was airlifted to a hospital with arm and back injuries after an accident at the start involving Gerhard Berger of Austria.

(Reuters, AFP)

Results Sunday on the 307.875-kilometer (190-mile) circuit: 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren, 1:51:15.485 sec. (190.800 km/h); 2. Damon Hill, Britain, Williams, 1:56:56.200 sec. (180.800 km/h); 3. Michael Schumacher, Germany, Benetton, 45:06 sec.; 4. Johnny Herbert, Britain, Lotus, 45:57.

5. Mark Blundell, Britain, Ligier, 52:12.6; 6. Alessandro Zanardi, Italy, Lotus, one lap; 7. Philippe Alliot, France, Larrousse 1 lap; 8. Jean Alex, France, Ferrari, 1 lap; 9. Derek Warwick, Britain, Footwork, 2 laps; 10. Erik Comas, France, Larrousse, 2 laps.

Drivers' championship standings: 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, 16 points; 2. Alain Prost, France, 15; 3. Damon Hill, Britain, 14; 4. Michael Schumacher, Germany, 4; 5. Johnny Herbert, Britain, 3; 6. Mark Blundell, Britain, 2; 7. Christian Fittipaldi, Brazil, 2; 8. Alessandro Zanardi, Italy, 1; 9. Philippe Alliot, France, 1; 10. Jean Alex, France, 1; 11. Erik Comas, France, 1; 12. Derek Warwick, Britain, 1; 13. Olivier Beretta, France, 1; 14. Yannick Dalery, France, 1; 15. Bertrand Baget Bozzo, France, 1; 16. Roberto Benetton, Italy, 1; 17. Gabriele Tarquini, Italy, 1; 18. Andrea Montermini, Italy, 1; 19. Luca Badoer, Italy, 1; 20. Pierluigi Martini, Italy, 1; 21. Nicola Larini, Italy, 1; 22. Luca Badoer, Italy, 1; 23. Pierluigi Martini, Italy, 1; 24. Nicola Larini, Italy, 1; 25. Luca Badoer, Italy, 1; 26. Pierluigi Martini, Italy, 1; 27. Nicola Larini, Italy, 1; 28. Luca Badoer, Italy, 1; 29. Pierluigi Martini, Italy, 1; 30. Nicola Larini, Italy, 1; 31. Luca Badoer, Italy, 1; 32. 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MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

N. Carolina, Kansas and Kentucky Reach NCAA Final Four

Jayhawks Defeat Indiana, 83-77

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service
ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The Jayhawks used their superior inside strength and deeper bench for an 83-77 victory over the Indiana Hoosiers in the Midwest Regional championship game of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Meyer coached his last game in the 1984 regional; Jack Givens of Kentucky scored 41 points in the 1978 championship; Bill Walton scored 44 points for UCLA in the 1975 final, and where, that same year, a young coach named Bobby Knight returned the Hoosiers to the Final Four.

The Hoosiers were in the middle of a stretch of 4-44 in which they scored on just 1 of 7 possessions. Coach Roy Williams used frequent wholesale substitutions for the Jayhawks, using 11 players in the first half, in an attempt to take advantage of the superior depth of his team.



Charlie Ward driving past Travis Ford of Kentucky during Florida State's loss in the Southeast final.

In Overtime, Tar Heels Beat Cincinnati, 75-68

The Associated Press
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — A dunk didn't do the trick in regulation so North Carolina went to the 3-pointer in overtime and advanced to the NCAA Final Four for the ninth time under Coach Dean Smith.

53-23 record, has won just one national championship — 1982 in New Orleans, when freshman Michael Jordan hit his famous jumper. The Tar Heels had a chance of winning in regulation, but Reese missed a dunk as the buzzer sounded. Television replays showed that it would have been too late, but referee Jody Silvester said the basket would have counted if it had gone in.

SIDELINES

Cremins Will Stay at Georgia Tech

ATLANTA (AP) — Bobby Cremins, who announced Wednesday that he was quitting Georgia Tech to coach South Carolina, said he had reconsidered and would remain with the Yellow Jackets.

'Wrong Way' Riegels Is Dead at 84

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Roy M. Riegels, who made college football history with his legendary wrong way Rose Bowl run in 1929, has died of complications from Parkinson's disease. He was 84.

Western Samoa Wins Rugby Sevens

HONG KONG (AP) — Western Samoa upset the defending champion and seven-time winner Fiji, 14-12, on Sunday to win the Cathay Pacific-Hongkong Bank Sevens Rugby tournament for the first time.

For the Record

Byun Jong Il of South Korea won the World Boxing Council bantamweight title on Sunday when he outpointed the holder, Victor Rabinovich of Mexico, over 12 rounds in Kyungju, South Korea.

Wildcats Pound Florida State, 106-81

The Seminoles Run Out of Steam and Into Foul Trouble in Southeast Final

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Florida State may have played its best basketball of the season against Kentucky in the opening half of the Southeast Regional final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Prickett against Sura down by the basket. It took less than 20 seconds for him to score on an easy layup.

point and was clinging to a 44-43 advantage with just over three minutes to play when it lost the ball on a turnover.

beaten, 104-103, on Christian Laettner's shot in overtime by Duke in the East Region final, depriving them of a chance at the Final Four.

Florida State went into the locker room trailing by 8 points; after intermission Saturday night, it didn't matter how well the Seminoles played. In fact, at times it was hard to tell that there was a team other than Kentucky on the floor at the Charlotte Coliseum, so thorough and dominant were the Wildcats in their 106-81 rout.

So Mashburn, who scored only 12 points but had seven assists, passed to open teammates. Point guard Travis Ford, for example, scored 14 of his 19 points and hit three of his four 3-pointers in the first 11 minutes of the second half.

Florida State opened the game by beating Kentucky's press with full-court baseball passes, thrown by guard Charlie Ward, the starting quarterback for the Seminoles' football team.

Both teams also had to deal with early foul trouble. Edwards, the bravest of the Seminoles, was whistled for his third foul with 13:24 remaining in the first half.

In reaching its first Final Four since 1984, Kentucky won four games by an average of 31 points. Saturday it was easy to understand why. The Wildcats (30-3) mercilessly took advantage of foul trouble, height discrepancies and the slightest hesitation by Florida State.

Florida State opened the game with the 6-foot-5 guard Boh Sura guarding Jamal Mashburn. But some three inches smaller and at least 25 pounds lighter, Sura was unable to stop the all-American from getting his first two baskets on offensive rebounds.

Coach Pat Kennedy then put Sura on Prickett but that didn't work either. Prickett ended the half with 13 points and nine rebounds and on the first possession of the second half, the Wildcats isolated

Kentucky led, 36-34, at that

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